

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Hartford-New Britain-
Middletown, CT CMSA (Part)

Middletown, CT PMSA

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CENSUS '90



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1990 CPH-3-172C

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

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Middletown, CT PMSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title	Headnote	Column head	Spanner	Boxhead				
Heading								
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990								
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

MIDDLETOWN, CT PMSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Middlesex County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-8, Connecticut; CPH-3-172B, Hartford, CT PMSA; and CPH-3-242, New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 14—Newington town, Wethersfield town

Area 20—Nonmetropolitan portion of Middlesex County (Chester town, Deep River town, Essex town, Old Saybrook town, Westbrook town)

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming			130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA				
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
				339	Williamsport, PA MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CT	
5421 -----	5421
	5422 (pt.)
5422 -----	5422 (pt.)

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Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CT	
5421 -----	5421 (pt.)
5422 -----	5421 (pt.)
	5422

1. The first part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is written in a simple and straightforward manner, and is intended to give the reader a general idea of the course of human events. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is written in a more detailed and scholarly manner, and is intended to give the reader a more complete and accurate picture of the course of human events. The third part of the book is a collection of essays on various subjects, including the history of the world, the history of the United States, and the history of the world. It is written in a more scholarly and detailed manner, and is intended to give the reader a more complete and accurate picture of the course of human events.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County		
	Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	
					Tract 5414
					Tract 5602
					Tract 5801
LAND AREA					
Square kilometers	3 704.7	498.9	498.9	105.9	30.4
Square miles	1 430.4	192.6	192.6	40.9	11.7
AGE					
All persons	1 085 837	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 659
Under 5 years	74 991	6 076	6 076	2 858	501
5 to 9 years	69 165	5 245	5 245	2 127	367
10 to 14 years	63 859	4 753	4 753	1 904	328
15 to 19 years	69 421	6 181	6 181	3 264	358
20 to 24 years	82 396	7 602	7 602	4 857	499
25 to 34 years	197 511	18 002	18 002	9 548	1 355
35 to 44 years	171 050	14 941	14 941	6 007	1 031
45 to 54 years	116 370	9 406	9 406	3 908	672
55 to 64 years	96 481	7 189	7 189	3 144	611
65 to 74 years	83 366	6 153	6 153	2 883	527
75 to 84 years	45 957	3 553	3 553	1 735	283
85 years and over	15 270	1 219	1 219	527	127
3 and 4 years	29 693	2 375	2 375	1 061	191
16 years and over	864 884	73 154	73 154	35 400	5 394
18 years and over	838 512	71 070	71 070	34 524	5 259
21 years and over	792 008	66 409	66 409	31 517	5 032
60 years and over	193 198	14 523	14 523	6 755	1 232
62 years and over	173 564	13 020	13 020	6 104	1 113
Median	34.3	33.4	33.4	31.2	34.4
Female	559 715	46 023	46 023	22 036	3 487
Under 5 years	36 781	2 882	2 882	1 364	244
5 to 9 years	33 616	2 637	2 637	1 085	197
10 to 14 years	31 329	2 259	2 259	871	145
15 to 19 years	34 013	2 962	2 962	1 599	180
20 to 24 years	41 121	3 793	3 793	2 482	242
25 to 34 years	98 949	8 913	8 913	4 736	703
35 to 44 years	87 110	7 459	7 459	3 000	514
45 to 54 years	59 320	4 771	4 771	2 043	347
55 to 64 years	50 404	3 641	3 641	1 642	322
65 to 74 years	46 773	3 514	3 514	1 677	294
75 to 84 years	29 013	2 290	2 290	1 143	200
85 years and over	11 286	902	902	394	99
3 and 4 years	14 505	1 154	1 154	510	98
16 years and over	451 802	37 778	37 778	18 534	2 874
18 years and over	438 792	36 750	36 750	18 092	2 797
21 years and over	415 801	34 487	34 487	16 597	2 687
60 years and over	112 619	8 560	8 560	4 070	748
62 years and over	102 289	7 786	7 786	3 736	691
Median	35.4	34.5	34.5	32.2	35.7
Male	526 122	44 297	44 297	20 726	3 172
Median age	33.1	32.5	32.5	30.4	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	1 085 837	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 659
In households	1 054 567	85 177	85 177	38 902	6 468
Householder	411 539	34 337	34 337	16 821	2 608
Family householder	286 802	23 371	23 371	10 280	1 833
Nonfamily householder	124 737	10 966	10 966	6 541	775
Living alone	99 998	8 750	8 750	5 211	659
Spouse	225 090	19 022	19 022	7 813	1 536
Child	326 886	24 969	24 969	10 592	1 898
Other relatives	43 443	3 027	3 027	1 459	227
Nonrelatives	47 609	3 822	3 822	2 217	199
Institutionalized persons	18 380	2 395	2 395	1 429	139
Other persons in group quarters	12 890	2 748	2 748	2 431	52
Persons per household	2.56	2.48	2.48	2.31	2.48
Persons per family	3.08	3.01	3.01	2.93	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	144 593	10 925	10 925	5 145	937
In households	133 863	9 905	9 905	4 720	804
Householder	88 942	6 621	6 621	3 262	548
Nonfamily householder	40 822	3 125	3 125	1 649	265
Living alone	39 311	3 032	3 032	1 607	262
Spouse	31 961	2 322	2 322	1 058	189
Other relatives	11 159	855	855	359	63
Nonrelatives	1 801	107	107	41	4
Institutionalized persons	10 285	1 000	1 000	416	133
Other persons in group quarters	445	20	20	9	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	286 802	23 371	23 371	10 280	1 833
With own children under 18 years	128 166	10 227	10 227	4 393	774
Number of own children under 18 years	229 302	17 623	17 623	7 390	1 304
Married-couple families	225 090	19 022	19 022	7 813	1 536
With own children under 18 years	97 316	8 183	8 183	3 119	651
Number of own children under 18 years	175 898	14 411	14 411	5 364	1 126
Female householder, no husband present	48 421	3 356	3 356	2 006	223
With own children under 18 years	26 339	1 718	1 718	1 118	99
Number of own children under 18 years	46 551	2 761	2 761	1 181	140
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	419 833	36 001	36 001	17 157	2 562
Never married	138 009	12 213	12 213	6 954	710
Now married, except separated	235 995	19 882	19 882	8 190	1 586
Separated	6 158	492	492	306	31
Widowed	10 970	832	832	385	73
Divorced	28 701	2 582	2 582	1 325	162
Females 15 years and over	457 989	38 245	38 245	18 716	2 901
Never married	120 654	10 277	10 277	6 293	614
Now married, except separated	234 461	19 749	19 749	8 147	1 591
Separated	9 519	582	582	363	48
Widowed	51 927	4 137	4 137	2 018	390
Divorced	41 428	3 500	3 500	1 895	258

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County									
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.5	9.1	2.1	30.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	45.5	
Square miles .....	.6	3.5	.8	11.7	.5	.4	.5	.4	17.6
AGE										
All persons	2 704	4 185	5 580	6 643	2 887	2 689	2 215	693	5 725	
Under 5 years	181	283	308	498	70	176	167	3	497	
5 to 9 years	134	189	188	365	42	122	167	2	414	
10 to 14 years	97	171	151	327	37	107	145	—	345	
15 to 19 years	226	193	217	358	827	227	170	11	324	
20 to 24 years	311	337	856	498	1 012	437	203	64	346	
25 to 34 years	616	964	2 476	1 352	274	488	450	223	1 033	
35 to 44 years	314	569	816	1 028	156	329	311	184	898	
45 to 54 years	224	487	369	672	113	197	190	91	589	
55 to 64 years	200	417	122	609	116	189	155	62	496	
65 to 74 years	219	348	54	527	116	210	150	41	391	
75 to 84 years	133	191	20	283	96	168	85	11	299	
85 years and over	49	36	3	126	28	39	22	1	93	
3 and 4 years	80	100	91	189	22	65	64	2	186	
16 years and over	2 271	3 513	4 898	5 384	2 731	2 266	1 706	686	4 407	
18 years and over	2 221	3 438	4 822	5 249	2 705	2 230	1 647	684	4 273	
21 years and over	1 989	3 293	4 622	5 022	1 491	1 934	1 530	664	4 082	
60 years and over	502	793	131	1 230	293	521	344	87	1 040	
62 years and over	452	696	105	1 111	275	490	314	78	926	
Median	30.7	34.5	28.3	34.4	21.1	30.0	30.4	37.1	34.1	
Female	1 398	2 189	2 754	3 478	1 476	1 419	1 178	218	2 996	
Under 5 years	85	144	142	242	34	73	90	2	232	
5 to 9 years	65	96	82	197	26	68	90	—	203	
10 to 14 years	40	86	73	144	24	49	73	—	149	
15 to 19 years	125	79	106	180	424	123	80	4	172	
20 to 24 years	140	147	473	242	487	236	99	17	204	
25 to 34 years	309	472	1 196	701	140	227	243	52	536	
35 to 44 years	151	294	409	512	74	156	162	45	468	
45 to 54 years	115	274	186	347	53	100	110	39	294	
55 to 64 years	116	229	45	321	53	107	76	29	258	
65 to 74 years	128	210	29	294	71	132	87	24	214	
75 to 84 years	90	130	12	200	70	116	54	6	192	
85 years and over	34	28	1	98	20	32	14	—	74	
3 and 4 years	36	49	48	97	14	31	33	1	83	
16 years and over	1 199	1 850	2 444	2 868	1 390	1 222	909	214	2 380	
18 years and over	1 171	1 818	2 407	2 791	1 377	1 203	885	212	2 304	
21 years and over	1 050	1 760	2 308	2 681	782	1 046	830	206	2 207	
60 years and over	314	488	63	746	183	341	201	50	614	
62 years and over	283	434	57	689	176	322	184	46	557	
Median	32.2	37.6	28.0	35.7	21.3	31.2	31.2	42.0	35.0	
Male	1 306	1 996	2 826	3 165	1 411	1 270	1 037	475	2 729	
Median age	29.7	32.5	28.5	33.4	21.0	28.9	29.7	35.4	33.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 704	4 185	5 580	6 643	2 887	2 689	2 215	693	5 725	
In households	2 496	4 119	5 580	6 452	1 352	2 142	2 202	29	5 475	
Householder	1 148	1 800	2 897	2 602	633	1 174	866	11	2 107	
Family householder	620	1 138	1 221	1 829	288	439	568	8	1 593	
Nonfamily householder	528	662	1 676	773	345	735	298	3	514	
Living alone	423	570	1 208	657	261	629	230	2	439	
Spouse	406	930	959	1 532	220	209	344	4	1 213	
Child	638	1 109	950	1 892	250	495	705	9	1 790	
Other relatives	124	135	155	227	38	81	156	3	194	
Nonrelatives	180	145	619	199	211	183	131	2	171	
Institutionalized persons	—	14	—	139	—	181	—	597	232	
Other persons in group quarters	208	52	—	52	1 535	366	13	67	18	
Persons per household	2.17	2.29	1.93	2.48	2.14	1.82	2.54	2.64	2.60	
Persons per family	2.88	2.91	2.69	3.00	2.76	2.79	3.12	3.00	3.01	
Persons 65 years and over	401	575	77	936	240	417	257	53	783	
In households	401	566	77	803	240	410	257	5	644	
Householder	272	410	46	547	177	340	182	2	424	
Nonfamily householder	133	225	23	264	112	256	85	—	192	
Living alone	128	221	20	261	110	251	83	—	183	
Spouse	78	119	10	189	48	47	2	2	161	
Other relatives	46	32	19	63	13	17	25	1	54	
Nonrelatives	5	5	2	4	2	7	3	—	5	
Institutionalized persons	—	7	—	133	—	5	—	48	139	
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	620	1 138	1 221	1 829	288	439	568	8	1 593	
With own children under 18 years	257	431	442	771	105	240	265	4	776	
Number of own children under 18 years	436	699	699	1 298	159	406	486	7	1 326	
Married-couple families	406	930	959	1 532	220	209	344	4	1 213	
With own children under 18 years	158	345	313	648	78	81	148	1	540	
Number of own children under 18 years	272	577	515	1 120	121	139	263	2	917	
Female householder, no husband present	171	163	195	223	50	200	190	4	332	
With own children under 18 years	81	74	110	99	21	147	108	3	222	
Number of own children under 18 years	141	108	156	140	32	252	211	5	385	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 084	1 679	2 476	2 558	1 346	1 055	811	472	2 057	
Never married	498	533	1 168	710	1 025	623	331	328	561	
Now married, except separated	432	964	1 004	1 582	250	227	364	33	1 262	
Separated	22	25	46	31	14	55	13	26	37	
Widowed	25	37	10	73	14	33	22	10	57	
Divorced	107	120	248	162	43	117	81	75	140	
Females 15 years and over	1 208	1 863	2 457	2 895	1 392	1 229	925	216	2 412	
Never married	455	418	1 067	614	1 002	599	311	140	590	
Now married, except separated	425	957	996	1 587	239	232	366	9	1 257	
Separated	24	36	42	48	6	48	33	15	45	
Widowed	151	237	43	388	95	201	115	14	291	
Divorced	153	215	309	258	50	149	100	38	229	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.9	4.8	3.7	—	.2	.1	32.6	59.7
Square miles	1.5	1.9	1.4	—	.1	—	12.6	23.0
AGE								
All persons	4 437	3 343	1 661	—	—	16	5 017	5 411
Under 5 years	283	270	122	—	—	3	352	430
5 to 9 years	213	180	111	—	—	2	379	408
10 to 14 years	206	214	104	—	—	1	356	315
15 to 19 years	237	344	130	—	—	—	258	345
20 to 24 years	314	385	94	—	—	1	334	298
25 to 34 years	825	559	288	—	—	3	1 082	1 006
35 to 44 years	655	418	329	—	—	3	1 065	1 039
45 to 54 years	443	298	235	—	—	—	499	616
55 to 64 years	396	249	133	—	—	2	319	426
65 to 74 years	478	263	86	—	—	—	236	292
75 to 84 years	286	139	24	—	—	—	111	167
85 years and over	101	24	5	—	—	—	26	69
3 and 4 years	97	111	54	—	—	2	145	192
16 years and over	3 698	2 535	1 305	—	—	10	3 870	4 202
18 years and over	3 595	2 420	1 240	—	—	10	3 776	4 052
21 years and over	3 438	2 280	1 172	—	—	10	3 612	3 853
60 years and over	1 074	560	180	—	—	2	527	710
62 years and over	989	510	158	—	—	2	455	627
Median	37.1	29.8	34.3	—	—	29.0	33.0	34.1
Female	2 344	1 723	863	—	—	9	2 436	2 710
Under 5 years	141	122	57	—	—	2	151	206
5 to 9 years	114	88	56	—	—	—	208	208
10 to 14 years	93	87	53	—	—	1	171	147
15 to 19 years	137	106	63	—	—	—	124	163
20 to 24 years	175	216	46	—	—	—	128	155
25 to 34 years	413	304	143	—	—	2	528	498
35 to 44 years	315	233	181	—	—	2	516	513
45 to 54 years	237	157	131	—	—	—	233	296
55 to 64 years	205	144	59	—	—	1	165	200
65 to 74 years	273	161	54	—	—	—	129	166
75 to 84 years	169	88	16	—	—	—	69	107
85 years and over	72	17	4	—	—	1	14	51
3 and 4 years	52	43	23	—	—	1	66	97
16 years and over	1 973	1 395	690	—	—	6	1 877	2 125
18 years and over	1 913	1 360	651	—	—	6	1 830	2 048
21 years and over	1 821	1 283	623	—	—	6	1 755	1 951
60 years and over	630	339	101	—	—	2	298	404
62 years and over	583	312	93	—	—	2	259	374
Median	38.7	32.9	35.6	—	—	31.5	33.3	34.6
Male	2 093	1 620	798	—	—	7	2 581	2 701
Median age	36.0	26.4	33.2	—	—	22.5	32.7	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 437	3 343	1 661	—	—	16	5 017	5 411
In households	4 349	3 045	1 661	—	—	16	4 876	5 302
Householder	1 778	1 200	605	—	—	6	1 876	1 894
Family householder	1 217	873	486	—	—	4	1 385	1 504
Nonfamily householder	561	327	119	—	—	2	491	390
Living alone	449	250	93	—	—	2	388	299
Spouse	987	609	400	—	—	4	1 178	1 314
Child	1 215	989	550	—	—	6	1 499	1 716
Other relatives	179	102	65	—	—	—	141	176
Nonrelatives	190	145	41	—	—	—	182	202
Institutionalized persons	88	178	—	—	—	—	—	97
Other persons in group quarters	—	120	—	—	—	—	141	12
Persons per household	2.45	2.54	2.75	—	—	2.67	2.60	2.80
Persons per family	2.96	2.95	3.09	—	—	3.50	3.03	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	865	426	115	—	—	1	373	528
In households	781	421	115	—	—	1	373	466
Householder	501	299	62	—	—	1	243	296
Nonfamily householder	205	133	21	—	—	1	101	120
Living alone	202	127	21	—	—	1	98	114
Spouse	225	96	37	—	—	—	91	118
Other relatives	50	24	15	—	—	—	35	45
Nonrelatives	5	2	1	—	—	—	4	7
Institutionalized persons	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Other persons in group quarters	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 217	873	486	—	—	4	1 385	1 504
With own children under 18 years	470	399	233	—	—	3	689	696
Number of own children under 18 years	772	703	399	—	—	6	1 188	1 252
Married-couple families	987	609	400	—	—	4	1 178	1 314
With own children under 18 years	371	248	188	—	—	3	583	614
Number of own children under 18 years	637	471	330	—	—	6	1 031	1 122
Female householder, no husband present	178	231	69	—	—	—	148	129
With own children under 18 years	79	136	38	—	—	—	84	59
Number of own children under 18 years	111	211	59	—	—	—	130	92
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 739	1 253	627	—	—	4	2 024	2 109
Never married	486	521	170	—	—	—	550	560
Now married, except separated	1 029	634	409	—	—	4	1 264	1 356
Separated	25	9	3	—	—	—	30	26
Widowed	73	26	5	—	—	—	23	36
Divorced	126	63	40	—	—	—	157	131
Females 15 years and over	1 996	1 426	697	—	—	6	1 906	2 149
Never married	497	454	146	—	—	—	351	397
Now married, except separated	1 027	636	416	—	—	4	1 206	1 356
Separated	34	28	4	—	—	—	24	22
Widowed	274	162	47	—	—	2	130	194
Divorced	164	146	84	—	—	—	195	180
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS								

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	54.9	5.7	10.1	6.4	15.5	32.8	61.1	114.1
Square miles	21.2	2.2	3.9	2.5	6.0	12.7	23.6	44.0
AGE								
All persons	4 365	4 053	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 909	5 732	6 769
Under 5 years	310	212	243	211	339	283	425	410
5 to 9 years	263	236	151	228	349	269	400	433
10 to 14 years	255	252	123	166	314	199	421	447
15 to 19 years	265	281	165	148	324	186	470	475
20 to 24 years	236	251	245	127	284	216	328	425
25 to 34 years	706	671	1 168	529	818	651	787	1 033
35 to 44 years	799	613	711	572	955	663	1 169	1 345
45 to 54 years	622	371	284	375	532	472	742	985
55 to 64 years	432	413	256	258	456	439	478	566
65 to 74 years	297	411	206	256	498	355	331	388
75 to 84 years	149	237	104	100	462	149	137	202
85 years and over	31	105	42	20	267	27	44	60
3 and 4 years	103	85	89	87	150	111	180	170
16 years and over	3 486	3 278	3 246	2 270	4 511	3 122	4 376	5 383
18 years and over	3 365	3 170	3 180	2 203	4 385	3 050	4 166	5 189
21 years and over	3 219	3 023	3 073	2 122	4 217	2 929	3 932	4 902
60 years and over	681	982	482	504	1 462	766	737	915
62 years and over	587	888	419	445	1 375	671	642	805
Median	36.7	36.7	33.0	35.7	38.6	36.9	35.3	36.3
Female	2 153	2 107	1 978	1 493	2 926	1 925	2 882	3 368
Under 5 years	148	112	121	104	164	119	198	193
5 to 9 years	121	113	78	108	174	137	202	203
10 to 14 years	117	129	58	82	158	95	215	215
15 to 19 years	126	126	80	70	153	83	219	219
20 to 24 years	104	127	138	65	142	98	159	195
25 to 34 years	365	315	589	264	375	313	408	520
35 to 44 years	400	310	363	292	455	320	591	697
45 to 54 years	308	197	202	158	269	232	358	475
55 to 64 years	206	209	129	130	225	230	228	276
65 to 74 years	149	240	120	147	288	186	189	223
75 to 84 years	93	147	67	58	320	92	80	114
85 years and over	16	82	33	15	203	20	35	38
3 and 4 years	48	48	56	50	69	56	84	69
16 years and over	1 742	1 719	1 708	1 186	2 394	1 558	2 221	2 708
18 years and over	1 685	1 661	1 679	1 155	2 337	1 525	2 117	2 615
21 years and over	1 616	1 597	1 629	1 112	2 247	1 474	2 008	2 495
60 years and over	356	583	289	283	934	418	412	511
62 years and over	311	533	255	251	891	360	362	452
Median	37.2	38.8	33.5	36.5	40.8	38.2	35.6	36.9
Male	2 212	1 946	1 811	1 406	2 672	1 984	2 850	3 401
Median age	36.3	34.8	32.5	34.6	36.4	35.8	34.9	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 365	4 053	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 909	5 732	6 769
In households	4 365	3 742	3 729	2 899	5 121	3 909	5 573	6 743
Householder	1 591	1 528	1 727	1 092	2 043	1 454	1 862	2 443
Family householder	1 295	1 043	989	841	1 377	1 130	1 589	1 934
Nonfamily householder	296	485	738	251	666	324	273	509
Living alone	236	406	541	199	573	273	217	405
Spouse	1 130	824	785	725	1 179	986	1 391	1 693
Child	1 382	1 140	824	901	1 522	1 205	1 995	2 187
Other relatives	152	121	119	90	205	172	183	209
Nonrelatives	110	129	274	91	172	92	142	211
Institutionalized persons	—	273	60	—	351	—	159	26
Other persons in group quarters	—	38	—	—	126	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.74	2.45	2.16	2.65	2.51	2.69	2.99	2.76
Persons per family	3.06	3.00	2.75	3.04	3.11	3.09	3.25	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	477	753	352	376	1 227	531	512	650
In households	477	628	294	376	951	531	455	633
Householder	299	429	189	239	659	328	276	400
Nonfamily householder	116	217	80	84	367	120	101	169
Living alone	102	211	77	81	363	117	97	164
Spouse	112	142	77	110	201	147	116	150
Other relatives	51	49	23	22	85	53	56	77
Nonrelatives	15	8	5	5	6	3	7	6
Institutionalized persons	—	123	58	—	267	—	57	17
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 295	1 043	989	841	1 377	1 130	1 589	1 934
With own children under 18 years	567	422	377	363	585	458	785	889
Number of own children under 18 years	956	769	573	659	1 075	813	1 444	1 498
Married-couple families	1 130	824	785	725	1 179	986	1 391	1 693
With own children under 18 years	515	320	295	317	520	411	705	781
Number of own children under 18 years	880	582	455	589	981	741	1 320	1 340
Female householder, no husband present	121	161	144	91	141	98	139	178
With own children under 18 years	39	90	64	37	47	36	61	83
Number of own children under 18 years	60	171	93	55	70	58	96	125
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 770	1 600	1 551	1 095	2 166	1 584	2 219	2 722
Never married	436	538	520	261	674	408	605	707
Now married, except separated	1 165	866	819	747	1 248	1 026	1 438	1 759
Separated	16	16	14	12	16	13	31	31
Widowed	38	76	27	13	119	35	39	41
Divorced	115	104	171	62	109	102	125	184
Females 15 years and over	1 767	1 753	1 721	1 199	2 430	1 574	2 267	2 757
Never married	312	413	499	221	493	255	510	533
Now married, except separated	1 166	854	811	747	1 244	1 030	1 434	1 750
Separated	14	33	20	10	27	21	15	33
Widowed	164	279	149	115	508	169	172	237
Divorced	111	174	242	106	158	99	136	204

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Middlesex County	Middletown city, Middlesex County	
			Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5412	Tract 5413
AGE							
All persons	933 568	82 829	82 829	36 533	6 032	3 780	4 801
Under 5 years	59 603	5 307	5 307	2 199	426	256	247
5 to 9 years	55 036	4 662	4 662	1 660	326	166	136
10 to 14 years	50 529	4 130	4 130	1 408	286	143	110
15 to 19 years	55 793	5 272	5 272	2 489	315	164	162
20 to 24 years	67 221	6 749	6 749	4 080	439	302	773
25 to 34 years	167 055	16 562	16 562	8 337	1 219	890	2 197
35 to 44 years	149 166	13 819	13 819	5 114	910	498	687
45 to 54 years	103 242	8 790	8 790	3 412	624	443	312
55 to 64 years	88 636	6 880	6 880	2 903	576	377	106
65 to 74 years	78 581	5 976	5 976	2 740	505	326	49
75 to 84 years	43 964	3 480	3 480	1 676	280	179	19
85 years and over	14 742	1 202	1 202	515	126	36	3
3 and 4 years	23 533	2 075	2 075	811	163	88	71
16 years and over	758 109	67 837	67 837	30 958	4 932	3 190	4 285
18 years and over	736 863	66 029	66 029	30 308	4 812	3 128	4 231
21 years and over	699 295	62 029	62 029	27 899	4 618	3 000	4 071
60 years and over	182 314	14 116	14 116	6 436	1 187	742	122
62 years and over	164 275	12 675	12 675	5 829	1 079	651	98
Median	35.7	34.2	34.2	32.3	35.1	34.5	28.3
Female							
Under 5 years	480 922	42 219	42 219	18 843	3 163	1 998	2 371
5 to 9 years	29 155	2 509	2 509	1 053	200	127	118
10 to 14 years	26 703	2 339	2 339	848	176	86	56
15 to 19 years	24 747	1 974	1 974	639	127	77	52
20 to 24 years	27 252	2 541	2 541	1 228	157	68	78
25 to 34 years	33 400	3 336	3 336	2 063	211	138	433
35 to 44 years	83 165	8 166	8 166	4 094	632	441	1 054
45 to 54 years	75 362	6 881	6 881	2 540	457	259	345
55 to 54 years	52 306	4 448	4 448	1 778	323	251	156
55 to 64 years	46 147	3 478	3 478	1 517	304	203	41
65 to 74 years	44 029	3 410	3 410	1 590	281	195	25
75 to 84 years	27 742	2 249	2 249	1 110	197	125	12
85 years and over	10 914	888	888	383	98	28	1
3 and 4 years	11 423	999	999	386	77	40	38
16 years and over	395 394	34 990	34 990	16 167	2 635	1 696	2 135
18 years and over	384 938	34 092	34 092	15 835	2 569	1 670	2 112
21 years and over	366 429	32 165	32 165	14 655	2 473	1 617	2 031
60 years and over	106 291	8 323	8 323	3 883	720	459	59
62 years and over	96 837	7 581	7 581	3 571	669	407	53
Median	37.0	35.3	35.3	33.4	36.5	37.5	27.9
Male							
Under 5 years	452 646	40 610	40 610	17 690	2 869	1 782	2 430
Median age	34.5	33.2	33.2	31.3	33.7	32.5	28.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	933 568	82 829	82 829	36 533	6 032	3 780	4 801
In households	907 781	78 592	78 592	33 459	5 851	3 722	4 801
Householder	363 038	32 128	32 128	14 957	2 393	1 658	2 598
Family householder	251 511	21 784	21 784	8 959	1 679	1 036	1 045
Nonfamily householder	111 527	10 344	10 344	5 998	714	622	1 553
Living alone	89 445	8 283	8 283	4 801	617	540	1 118
Spouse	208 380	18 127	18 127	7 125	1 426	853	849
Child	267 903	22 398	22 398	8 477	1 690	977	721
Other relatives	30 285	2 533	2 533	1 030	178	104	108
Nonrelatives	38 175	3 406	3 406	1 870	164	130	525
Institutionalized persons	15 179	2 003	2 003	1 126	137	13	-
Other persons in group quarters	10 608	2 234	2 234	1 948	44	45	-
Persons per household	2.51	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.45	2.24	1.86
Persons per family	3.02	2.98	2.98	2.87	2.97	2.87	2.60
Persons 65 years and over							
In households	137 287	10 658	10 658	4 931	911	541	71
Householder	126 965	9 658	9 658	4 516	780	532	71
Family householder	84 442	6 463	6 463	3 131	535	386	44
Nonfamily householder	38 599	3 046	3 046	1 581	258	216	21
Living alone	37 217	2 960	2 960	1 546	256	214	19
Spouse	30 926	2 279	2 279	1 020	185	111	10
Other relatives	10 006	813	813	328	57	31	15
Nonrelatives	1 591	103	103	37	3	4	2
Institutionalized persons	9 892	980	980	406	131	7	-
Other persons in group quarters	430	20	20	9	-	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	251 511	21 784	21 784	8 959	1 679	1 036	1 045
With own children under 18 years	105 934	9 239	9 239	3 554	684	384	353
Number of own children under 18 years	185 825	15 683	15 683	5 795	1 153	622	527
Married-couple families	208 393	18 146	18 146	7 135	1 423	851	846
With own children under 18 years	87 606	7 684	7 684	2 737	583	309	261
Number of own children under 18 years	157 240	13 431	13 431	4 651	1 007	517	408
Female householder, no husband present	32 612	2 736	2 736	1 438	192	144	145
With own children under 18 years	15 083	1 277	1 277	705	84	65	81
Number of own children under 18 years	23 840	1 869	1 869	989	119	93	100
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	368 083	33 333	33 333	14 963	2 334	1 507	2 163
Never married	112 578	10 874	10 874	5 824	640	468	1 020
Now married, except separated	216 565	18 874	18 874	7 409	1 457	879	876
Separated	4 113	398	398	220	26	18	37
Widowed	10 008	790	790	352	70	33	9
Divorced	24 819	2 397	2 397	1 158	141	109	221
Females 15 years and over	400 317	35 397	35 397	16 303	2 660	1 708	2 145
Never married	96 133	8 960	8 960	5 114	541	379	927
Now married, except separated	215 764	18 793	18 793	7 403	1 475	876	876
Separated	5 426	452	452	244	39	34	23
Widowed	48 036	3 965	3 965	1 875	373	221	40
Divorced	34 958	3 227	3 227	1 667	232	198	279

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					
	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
AGE						
All persons	6 018	2 416	2 024	1 449	4 867	2 643
Under 5 years	425	56	104	86	352	174
5 to 9 years	324	39	63	85	320	129
10 to 14 years	285	30	52	55	248	137
15 to 19 years	315	656	162	91	246	170
20 to 24 years	438	817	353	129	264	323
25 to 34 years	1 216	236	361	334	899	449
35 to 44 years	907	139	240	206	779	352
45 to 54 years	624	103	149	108	526	256
55 to 64 years	574	109	158	130	470	233
65 to 74 years	505	114	193	125	380	254
75 to 84 years	280	91	154	79	291	137
85 years and over	125	26	35	21	92	23
3 and 4 years	163	18	35	33	132	73
16 years and over	4 922	2 285	1 798	1 209	3 899	2 148
18 years and over	4 802	2 265	1 779	1 183	3 798	2 092
21 years and over	4 608	1 301	1 542	1 109	3 658	1 983
60 years and over	1 185	282	471	300	1 012	540
62 years and over	1 077	265	444	275	902	494
Median	35.1	21.3	31.6	33.1	36.2	33.4
Female	3 155	1 203	1 065	759	2 492	1 410
Under 5 years	199	28	43	51	157	76
5 to 9 years	176	24	36	51	151	66
10 to 14 years	126	20	20	23	101	60
15 to 19 years	157	319	89	42	124	68
20 to 24 years	211	371	190	63	144	182
25 to 34 years	630	124	154	170	448	234
35 to 44 years	455	63	109	97	394	198
45 to 54 years	323	50	76	63	261	130
55 to 64 years	303	51	90	65	241	137
65 to 74 years	281	69	121	72	208	156
75 to 84 years	197	66	108	49	190	87
85 years and over	97	18	29	13	73	16
3 and 4 years	77	11	18	18	56	29
16 years and over	2 629	1 130	963	625	2 057	1 193
18 years and over	2 563	1 121	953	616	2 004	1 170
21 years and over	2 467	670	826	581	1 939	1 107
60 years and over	718	175	310	175	598	330
62 years and over	667	168	294	161	544	304
Median	36.5	21.5	35.0	33.6	37.9	35.9
Male	2 863	1 213	959	690	2 375	1 233
Median age	33.7	21.2	30.1	32.9	34.7	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	6 018	2 416	2 024	1 449	4 867	2 643
In households	5 837	1 214	1 559	1 441	4 639	2 492
Householder	2 387	579	923	637	1 860	1 029
Family householder	1 675	268	311	383	1 376	718
Nonfamily householder	712	311	612	254	484	311
Living alone	615	240	528	196	415	240
Spouse	1 422	202	172	270	1 124	540
Child	1 686	218	274	367	1 371	735
Other relatives	178	27	48	70	147	65
Nonrelatives	164	188	142	97	137	123
Institutionalized persons	137	—	159	—	210	42
Other persons in group quarters	44	1 202	306	8	18	109
Persons per household	2.45	2.11	1.72	2.26	2.51	2.44
Persons per family	2.96	2.70	2.68	2.85	2.95	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	910	231	382	225	763	414
In households	779	231	375	225	628	409
Householder	534	172	308	160	416	292
Nonfamily householder	257	109	230	75	188	130
Living alone	255	107	226	73	180	125
Spouse	185	45	44	40	156	95
Other relatives	57	12	17	23	51	20
Nonrelatives	3	2	6	2	5	2
Institutionalized persons	131	—	5	—	135	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	—	5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 675	268	311	383	1 376	718
With own children under 18 years	681	94	143	156	605	282
Number of own children under 18 years	1 149	136	212	249	991	492
Married-couple families	1 419	206	178	270	1 136	537
With own children under 18 years	580	72	63	111	487	196
Number of own children under 18 years	1 003	109	100	183	823	379
Female householder, no husband present	192	45	114	90	194	156
With own children under 18 years	84	17	74	42	105	76
Number of own children under 18 years	119	22	105	63	146	106
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	2 330	1 160	839	589	1 864	995
Never married	640	867	501	221	475	361
Now married, except separated	1 453	229	188	275	1 178	555
Separated	26	12	30	9	29	2
Widowed	70	13	24	19	54	21
Divorced	141	39	96	65	128	56
Females 15 years and over	2 654	1 131	966	634	2 083	1 208
Never married	541	775	454	179	410	355
Now married, except separated	1 471	216	188	284	1 167	563
Separated	39	4	29	14	24	19
Widowed	371	89	174	81	281	155
Divorced	232	47	121	76	201	118

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County	
	Hortford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	
AGE						
All persons -----	94 925	5 454	5 454	4 747	449	
Under 5 years.....	8 672	565	565	521	49	
5 to 9 years.....	8 039	410	410	355	31	
10 to 14 years.....	7 675	464	464	378	28	
15 to 19 years.....	8 013	646	646	549	36	
20 to 24 years.....	9 128	593	593	555	48	
25 to 34 years.....	19 052	1 011	1 011	888	84	
35 to 44 years.....	14 160	845	845	722	93	
45 to 54 years.....	8 821	474	474	409	34	
55 to 64 years.....	5 709	242	242	194	26	
65 to 74 years.....	3 670	130	130	115	16	
75 to 84 years.....	1 559	59	59	49	3	
85 years and over	427	15	15	12	1	
3 and 4 years	3 430	206	206	190	20	
16 years and over	68 995	3 872	3 872	3 375	334	
18 years and over	66 012	3 651	3 651	3 193	322	
21 years and over	60 726	3 208	3 208	2 793	296	
60 years and over	8 349	317	317	264	33	
62 years and over	7 189	268	268	228	25	
Median	27.9	25.5	25.5	25.2	29.2	
Female	49 249	2 792	2 792	2 452	232	
Under 5 years.....	4 255	274	274	248	28	
5 to 9 years.....	3 882	211	211	177	15	
10 to 14 years.....	3 799	220	220	180	14	
15 to 19 years.....	3 951	292	292	262	20	
20 to 24 years.....	4 618	330	330	313	23	
25 to 34 years.....	9 826	533	533	472	44	
35 to 44 years.....	7 595	431	431	371	44	
45 to 54 years.....	4 798	252	252	217	16	
55 to 64 years.....	3 093	126	126	100	14	
65 to 74 years.....	2 120	77	77	74	10	
75 to 84 years.....	1 004	33	33	27	3	
85 years and over	308	13	13	11	1	
3 and 4 years	1 726	104	104	93	15	
16 years and over	36 572	2 046	2 046	1 815	173	
18 years and over	35 091	1 944	1 944	1 727	164	
21 years and over	32 452	1 715	1 715	1 509	152	
60 years and over	4 879	186	186	160	21	
62 years and over	4 242	160	160	141	17	
Median	29.0	26.3	26.3	26.1	28.8	
Male	45 676	2 662	2 662	2 295	217	
Median age	26.8	24.5	24.5	24.2	29.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons -----	94 925	5 454	5 454	4 747	449	
In households	90 609	4 834	4 834	4 225	441	
Householder	32 292	1 694	1 694	1 488	162	
Family householder	22 359	1 211	1 211	1 054	109	
Nonfamily householder	9 933	483	483	434	53	
Living alone	8 180	376	376	338	39	
Spouse	9 893	574	574	477	71	
Child	34 815	1 904	1 904	1 659	148	
Other relatives	8 154	384	384	351	32	
Nonrelatives	5 455	278	278	250	28	
Institutionalized persons	2 847	325	325	242	2	
Other persons in group quarters	1 469	295	295	280	6	
Persons per household	2.79	2.83	2.83	2.81	2.74	
Persons per family	3.36	3.35	3.35	3.33	3.29	
Persons 65 years and over	5 656	204	204	176	20	
In households	5 280	186	186	166	18	
Householder	3 682	128	128	112	12	
Nonfamily householder	1 873	61	61	56	6	
Living alone	1 759	55	55	50	6	
Spouse	831	32	32	31	3	
Other relatives	610	24	24	21	3	
Nonrelatives	157	2	2	2	—	
Institutionalized persons	364	18	18	10	2	
Other persons in group quarters	12	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	22 359	1 211	1 211	1 054	109	
With own children under 18 years.....	13 068	752	752	668	62	
Number of own children under 18 years	24 018	1 382	1 382	1 213	103	
Married-couple families	10 221	611	611	502	76	
With own children under 18 years.....	5 386	335	335	275	44	
Number of own children under 18 years	9 859	596	596	488	76	
Female householder, no husband present	10 411	534	534	493	26	
With own children under 18 years.....	6 935	382	382	359	13	
Number of own children under 18 years	13 024	738	738	677	17	
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over.....	33 226	1 928	1 928	1 646	166	
Never married	16 540	972	972	835	57	
Now married, except separated	11 744	690	690	568	85	
Separated	1 374	82	82	76	4	
Widowed	760	33	33	28	1	
Divorced	2 808	151	151	139	19	
Females 15 years and over	37 313	2 087	2 087	1 847	175	
Never married	16 292	1 008	1 008	923	63	
Now married, except separated	10 931	602	602	508	71	
Separated	2 497	109	109	101	9	
Widowed	2 961	143	143	124	14	
Divorced	4 632	225	225	191	18	

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County					
	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
AGE						
All persons	619	449	451	619	705	564
Under 5 years	51	49	48	62	130	85
5 to 9 years	46	31	36	60	73	43
10 to 14 years	37	28	33	69	79	59
15 to 19 years	52	36	35	67	61	125
20 to 24 years	59	48	53	57	71	43
25 to 34 years	194	84	92	92	107	90
35 to 44 years	113	93	67	86	94	59
45 to 54 years	50	34	40	74	54	34
55 to 64 years	13	26	22	23	20	15
65 to 74 years	3	16	11	22	9	8
75 to 84 years	1	3	10	6	6	2
85 years and over	—	1	4	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	14	20	16	22	47	32
16 years and over	474	334	325	415	415	318
18 years and over	453	322	312	388	386	270
21 years and over	415	296	284	350	344	243
60 years and over	6	33	36	40	23	19
62 years and over	5	25	35	35	20	15
Median	28.4	29.2	27.0	24.3	20.5	17.1
Female	306	232	235	351	411	261
Under 5 years	21	28	21	31	66	43
5 to 9 years	22	15	21	28	41	16
10 to 14 years	19	14	16	40	39	22
15 to 19 years	26	20	14	33	37	30
20 to 24 years	32	23	28	30	52	24
25 to 34 years	96	44	54	61	70	59
35 to 44 years	58	44	34	55	58	32
45 to 54 years	26	16	20	42	29	22
55 to 64 years	3	14	10	10	13	6
65 to 74 years	3	10	8	15	4	5
75 to 84 years	—	3	6	5	1	1
85 years and over	—	1	3	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	7	15	8	12	22	12
16 years and over	241	173	174	246	263	170
18 years and over	228	164	169	234	243	160
21 years and over	211	152	156	215	216	147
60 years and over	3	21	23	25	13	9
62 years and over	3	17	21	22	10	8
Median	28.8	28.8	27.8	27.6	22.2	23.7
Male	313	217	216	268	294	303
Median age	28.1	29.9	25.8	21.5	17.2	15.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	619	449	451	619	705	564
In households	619	441	399	615	683	473
Householder	231	162	190	196	212	147
Family householder	143	109	91	156	184	133
Nonfamily householder	88	53	99	40	28	14
Living alone	65	39	82	33	23	10
Spouse	85	71	14	59	56	56
Child	204	148	139	263	346	222
Other relatives	37	32	28	72	39	33
Nonrelatives	62	28	28	25	30	15
Institutionalized persons	—	2	19	—	22	87
Other persons in group quarters	—	6	33	4	—	4
Persons per household	2.66	2.74	2.06	3.15	3.19	3.12
Persons per family	3.33	3.29	2.92	3.53	3.38	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	4	20	25	29	16	11
In households	4	18	25	29	12	11
Householder	2	12	23	21	7	6
Nonfamily householder	2	6	19	10	4	3
Living alone	1	6	18	10	3	2
Spouse	—	3	1	7	3	1
Other relatives	2	3	—	1	2	4
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	2	—	—	4	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	143	109	91	156	184	133
With own children under 18 years	80	62	70	88	148	101
Number of own children under 18 years	151	103	122	174	274	183
Married-couple families	90	76	15	60	57	58
With own children under 18 years	46	44	8	27	41	42
Number of own children under 18 years	94	76	13	52	65	81
Female householder, no husband present	43	26	67	86	126	68
With own children under 18 years	28	13	57	55	107	54
Number of own children under 18 years	52	17	102	113	207	95
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	241	166	157	176	158	197
Never married	108	57	91	85	75	120
Now married, except separated	101	85	18	71	62	62
Separated	8	4	23	3	8	4
Widowed	1	7	7	3	3	5
Divorced	23	19	18	14	10	6
Females 15 years and over	244	175	177	252	265	180
Never married	110	63	98	119	156	82
Now married, except separated	92	71	19	65	56	57
Separated	17	9	17	11	20	6
Widowed	1	14	21	33	8	7
Divorced	24	18	22	24	25	28

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
AGE	
All persons	1 826
Under 5 years	119
5 to 9 years	114
10 to 14 years	131
15 to 19 years	133
20 to 24 years	162
25 to 34 years	374
35 to 44 years	314
45 to 54 years	209
55 to 64 years	141
65 to 74 years	85
75 to 84 years	33
85 years and over	11
3 and 4 years	43
16 years and over	1 428
18 years and over	1 380
21 years and over	1 297
60 years and over	188
62 years and over	159
Median	32.1
Female	892
Under 5 years	61
5 to 9 years	50
10 to 14 years	64
15 to 19 years	61
20 to 24 years	73
25 to 34 years	178
35 to 44 years	146
45 to 54 years	97
55 to 64 years	77
65 to 74 years	54
75 to 84 years	21
85 years and over	10
3 and 4 years	19
16 years and over	698
18 years and over	678
21 years and over	640
60 years and over	117
62 years and over	100
Median	33.0
Male	934
Median age	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	1 826
In households	1 773
Householder	706
Family householder	465
Nonfamily householder	241
Living alone	184
Spouse	263
Child	557
Other relatives	91
Nonrelatives	156
Institutionalized persons	33
Other persons in group quarters	20
Persons per household	2.64
Persons per family	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	129
In households	129
Householder	87
Nonfamily householder	40
Living alone	38
Spouse	21
Other relatives	14
Nonrelatives	7
Institutionalized persons	-
Other persons in group quarters	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	465
With own children under 18 years	242
Number of own children under 18 years	390
Married-couple families	286
With own children under 18 years	141
Number of own children under 18 years	227
Female householder, no husband present	136
With own children under 18 years	80
Number of own children under 18 years	137
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	745
Never married	278
Now married, except separated	320
Separated	29
Widowed	14
Divorced	104
Females 15 years and over	717
Never married	227
Now married, except separated	272
Separated	38
Widowed	73
Divorced	107

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
AGE				
All persons	15 845	1 163	1 163	826
Under 5 years	1 498	113	113	69
5 to 9 years	1 306	87	87	46
10 to 14 years	1 163	60	60	39
15 to 19 years	1 379	131	131	114
20 to 24 years	1 637	173	173	151
25 to 34 years	3 443	262	262	203
35 to 44 years	2 659	167	167	96
45 to 54 years	1 500	94	94	59
55 to 64 years	699	35	35	22
65 to 74 years	386	33	33	21
75 to 84 years	139	7	7	6
85 years and over	36	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	624	52	52	27
16 years and over	11 623	895	895	667
18 years and over	11 082	872	872	649
21 years and over	10 172	723	723	510
60 years and over	856	55	55	35
62 years and over	702	49	49	32
Median	27.7	25.7	25.7	24.5
Female	7 870	578	578	403
Under 5 years	765	56	56	33
5 to 9 years	668	44	44	24
10 to 14 years	580	26	26	18
15 to 19 years	677	67	67	56
20 to 24 years	777	79	79	66
25 to 34 years	1 632	125	125	99
35 to 44 years	1 390	88	88	49
45 to 54 years	713	50	50	33
55 to 64 years	369	22	22	12
65 to 74 years	203	17	17	10
75 to 84 years	74	4	4	3
85 years and over	22	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	316	31	31	16
16 years and over	5 735	447	447	325
18 years and over	5 468	437	437	318
21 years and over	5 026	366	366	253
60 years and over	463	31	31	17
62 years and over	378	26	26	15
Median	27.8	26.2	26.2	25.4
Male	7 975	585	585	423
Median age	27.6	25.0	25.0	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	15 845	1 163	1 163	826
In households	15 415	988	988	665
Householder	4 262	279	279	203
Family householder	3 331	204	204	144
Nonfamily householder	931	75	75	59
Living alone	631	48	48	40
Spouse	3 093	217	217	139
Child	5 516	332	332	208
Other relatives	1 566	76	76	53
Nonrelatives	978	84	84	62
Institutionalized persons	43	6	6	4
Other persons in group quarters	387	169	169	157
Persons per household	3.38	2.99	2.99	2.90
Persons per family	3.81	3.49	3.49	3.46
Persons 65 years and over	561	41	41	27
In households	540	39	39	27
Householder	166	17	17	12
Nonfamily householder	62	9	9	7
Living alone	59	8	8	6
Spouse	61	5	5	4
Other relatives	296	15	15	9
Nonrelatives	17	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	21	2	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	3 331	204	204	144
With own children under 18 years	2 178	116	116	83
Number of own children under 18 years	4 424	275	275	166
Married-couple families	2 756	173	173	121
With own children under 18 years	1 933	104	104	73
Number of own children under 18 years	3 978	242	242	139
Female householder, no husband present	320	17	17	14
With own children under 18 years	187	5	5	5
Number of own children under 18 years	340	20	20	19
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	6 021	451	451	344
Never married	2 402	224	224	183
Now married, except separated	3 340	208	208	148
Separated	56	3	3	3
Widowed	72	5	5	3
Divorced	151	11	11	7
Females 15 years and over	5 857	452	452	328
Never married	1 697	174	174	141
Now married, except separated	3 523	242	242	158
Separated	97	5	5	5
Widowed	297	16	16	11
Divorced	243	15	15	13

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
AGE				
All persons -----	75 627	2 059	2 059	1 413
Under 5 years -----	9 070	233	233	167
5 to 9 years -----	8 252	195	195	137
10 to 14 years -----	7 784	197	197	135
15 to 19 years -----	7 189	275	275	201
20 to 24 years -----	7 882	216	216	170
25 to 34 years -----	14 545	381	381	266
35 to 44 years -----	9 593	256	256	162
45 to 54 years -----	5 380	150	150	85
55 to 64 years -----	3 105	64	64	44
65 to 74 years -----	1 781	52	52	24
75 to 84 years -----	830	34	34	21
85 years and over -----	216	6	6	1
3 and 4 years -----	3 647	88	88	66
16 years and over -----	49 094	1 356	1 356	918
18 years and over -----	46 346	1 279	1 279	875
21 years and over -----	41 702	1 108	1 108	732
60 years and over -----	4 137	120	120	64
62 years and over -----	3 544	108	108	58
Median -----	23.5	22.8	22.8	21.6
Female -----	38 974	1 013	1 013	693
Under 5 years -----	4 513	99	99	72
5 to 9 years -----	4 097	93	93	67
10 to 14 years -----	3 872	93	93	62
15 to 19 years -----	3 503	114	114	85
20 to 24 years -----	4 022	126	126	104
25 to 34 years -----	7 664	195	195	131
35 to 44 years -----	5 103	133	133	82
45 to 54 years -----	2 864	69	69	40
55 to 64 years -----	1 660	31	31	22
65 to 74 years -----	1 006	35	35	13
75 to 84 years -----	519	20	20	14
85 years and over -----	151	5	5	1
3 and 4 years -----	1 816	41	41	33
16 years and over -----	25 843	709	709	481
18 years and over -----	24 477	672	672	459
21 years and over -----	22 183	589	589	386
60 years and over -----	2 385	73	73	37
62 years and over -----	2 073	69	69	34
Median -----	24.4	24.2	24.2	22.5
Male -----	36 653	1 046	1 046	720
Median age -----	22.6	20.8	20.8	20.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons -----	75 627	2 059	2 059	1 413
In households -----	73 202	1 801	1 801	1 195
Householder -----	21 995	552	552	385
Family householder -----	17 332	407	407	272
Nonfamily householder -----	4 663	145	145	113
Living alone -----	3 499	105	105	77
Spouse -----	8 095	285	285	163
Child -----	32 201	755	755	514
Other relatives -----	5 837	102	102	62
Nonrelatives -----	5 074	107	107	71
Institutionalized persons -----	1 618	126	126	100
Other persons in group quarters -----	807	132	132	118
Persons per household -----	3.24	2.88	2.88	2.81
Persons per family -----	3.57	3.34	3.34	3.30
Persons 65 years and over -----	2 827	92	92	46
In households -----	2 667	81	81	41
Householder -----	1 646	50	50	25
Nonfamily householder -----	772	24	24	12
Living alone -----	733	23	23	12
Spouse -----	439	12	12	7
Other relatives -----	511	17	17	7
Nonrelatives -----	71	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons -----	154	10	10	5
Other persons in group quarters -----	6	1	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families -----	17 332	407	407	272
With own children under 18 years -----	12 056	258	258	176
Number of own children under 18 years -----	26 061	634	634	435
Married-couple families -----	7 905	258	258	148
With own children under 18 years -----	4 790	156	156	86
Number of own children under 18 years -----	9 851	373	373	199
Female householder, no husband present -----	8 031	125	125	107
With own children under 18 years -----	6 487	88	88	80
Number of own children under 18 years -----	14 733	240	240	221
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over -----	24 029	706	706	482
Never married -----	11 849	333	333	248
Now married, except separated -----	9 124	285	285	171
Separated -----	1 044	22	22	15
Widowed -----	284	7	7	3
Divorced -----	1 728	59	59	45
Females 15 years and over -----	26 492	728	728	492
Never married -----	10 764	276	276	219
Now married, except separated -----	9 047	309	309	172
Separated -----	2 427	26	26	23
Widowed -----	1 365	50	50	30
Divorced -----	2 889	67	67	48

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford–New Britain–Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
AGE				
All persons	902 609	81 607	81 607	35 787
Under 5 years	56 260	5 175	5 175	2 113
5 to 9 years	52 049	4 573	4 573	1 604
10 to 14 years	47 635	4 025	4 025	1 346
15 to 19 years	53 161	5 138	5 138	2 413
20 to 24 years	64 076	6 619	6 619	3 983
25 to 34 years	161 061	16 333	16 333	8 186
35 to 44 years	144 957	13 653	13 653	5 018
45 to 54 years	100 802	8 675	8 675	3 354
55 to 64 years	87 035	6 833	6 833	2 874
65 to 74 years	77 554	5 935	5 935	2 723
75 to 84 years	43 432	3 451	3 451	1 658
85 years and over	14 587	1 197	1 197	515
3 and 4 years	22 211	2 032	2 032	782
16 years and over	736 886	66 974	66 974	30 431
18 years and over	716 645	65 209	65 209	29 796
21 years and over	680 819	61 299	61 299	27 457
60 years and over	179 898	14 021	14 021	6 389
62 years and over	162 174	12 590	12 590	5 787
Median	36.0	34.3	34.3	32.4
Female	465 301	41 636	41 636	18 490
Under 5 years	27 521	2 458	2 458	1 016
5 to 9 years	25 207	2 296	2 296	820
10 to 14 years	23 282	1 924	1 924	611
15 to 19 years	26 001	2 490	2 490	1 198
20 to 24 years	31 890	3 265	3 265	2 006
25 to 34 years	80 150	8 057	8 057	4 030
35 to 44 years	73 229	6 797	6 797	2 495
45 to 54 years	51 047	4 398	4 398	1 753
55 to 64 years	45 304	3 452	3 452	1 500
65 to 74 years	43 454	3 382	3 382	1 580
75 to 84 years	27 416	2 233	2 233	1 098
85 years and over	10 800	884	884	383
3 and 4 years	10 773	982	982	371
16 years and over	384 590	34 559	34 559	15 909
18 years and over	374 628	33 679	33 679	15 584
21 years and over	356 953	31 795	31 795	14 440
60 years and over	104 903	8 264	8 264	3 854
62 years and over	95 608	7 526	7 526	3 545
Median	37.4	35.4	35.4	33.6
Male	437 308	39 971	39 971	17 297
Median age	34.8	33.3	33.3	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	902 609	81 607	81 607	35 787
In households	878 394	77 507	77 507	32 819
Householder	353 745	31 780	31 780	14 739
Family householder	244 479	21 528	21 528	8 810
Nonfamily householder	109 266	10 252	10 252	5 929
Living alone	87 727	8 212	8 212	4 751
Spouse	204 137	17 928	17 928	7 024
Child	255 995	21 981	21 981	8 227
Other relatives	28 214	2 471	2 471	996
Nonrelatives	36 303	3 347	3 347	1 833
Institutionalized persons	13 999	1 939	1 939	1 083
Other persons in group quarters	10 216	2 161	2 161	1 885
Persons per household	2.49	2.45	2.45	2.24
Persons per family	3.01	2.98	2.98	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	135 573	10 583	10 583	4 896
In households	125 392	9 593	9 593	4 486
Householder	83 456	6 422	6 422	3 113
Nonfamily householder	38 115	3 028	3 028	1 573
Living alone	36 756	2 943	2 943	1 538
Spouse	30 630	2 269	2 269	1 015
Other relatives	9 748	800	800	322
Nonrelatives	1 558	102	102	36
Institutionalized persons	9 752	971	971	401
Other persons in group quarters	429	19	19	9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	244 479	21 528	21 528	8 810
With own children under 18 years	101 469	9 096	9 096	3 471
Number of own children under 18 years	176 202	15 344	15 344	5 593
Married-couple families	204 328	17 961	17 961	7 039
With own children under 18 years	85 310	7 580	7 580	2 685
Number of own children under 18 years	152 397	13 196	13 196	4 539
Female householder, no husband present	30 195	2 682	2 682	1 396
With own children under 18 years	13 201	1 246	1 246	679
Number of own children under 18 years	19 596	1 778	1 778	908
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	357 374	32 876	32 876	14 681
Never married	107 794	10 677	10 677	5 691
Now married, except separated	211 932	18 673	18 673	7 298
Separated	3 742	384	384	212
Widowed	9 864	784	784	350
Divorced	24 042	2 358	2 358	1 130
Females 15 years and over	389 291	34 958	34 958	16 043
Never married	92 430	8 824	8 824	5 018
Now married, except separated	211 125	18 578	18 578	7 297
Separated	4 645	443	443	235
Widowed	47 308	3 929	3 929	1 855
Divorced	33 783	3 184	3 184	1 638

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CHSA		Middletown, CT PMSA		Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Middlesex County)				Middlesex County, Middlesex County			
					Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5602	Tract 5801	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	
RACE														
All persons.....	1 085 837	90 320	90 320	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 659	4 053	3 909	2 704	4 185	5 580	6 643	
White.....	933 568	82 829	82 829	82 829	82 829	36 533	6 032	3 831	3 840	2 415	3 780	4 801	6 018	
Black.....	94 925	5 454	5 454	5 454	5 454	4 747	449	158	37	202	323	619	449	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 826	143	143	143	143	74	6	12	4	4	9	7	6	
American Indian.....	1 769	139	139	139	139	71	6	12	4	4	9	7	6	
Eskimo.....	26	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aleut.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	15 845	1 163	1 163	1 163	1 163	826	121	21	20	43	50	110	119	
Asian.....	15 658	1 145	1 145	1 145	1 145	816	120	18	20	43	50	109	118	
Chinese.....	3 085	276	276	276	276	190	59	8	3	9	6	28	59	
Filipino.....	1 117	86	86	86	86	54	3	1	1	1	5	14	3	
Japanese.....	700	75	75	75	75	31	7	3	1	3	3	7	7	
Asian Indian.....	4 121	283	283	283	283	192	31	3	5	3	17	33	31	
Korean.....	1 677	158	158	158	158	110	15	3	8	1	9	14	13	
Vietnamese.....	1 856	52	52	52	52	34	2	3	1	1	5	3	2	
Combodian.....	448	65	65	65	65	65	1	1	1	8	2	8	1	
Hmong.....	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laotian.....	1 186	42	42	42	42	40	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Thai.....	125	11	11	11	11	6	1	1	1	15	3	5	1	
Other Asian.....	1 299	97	97	97	97	70	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Pacific Islander.....	187	18	18	18	18	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Hawaiian.....	84	12	12	12	12	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Samoon.....	24	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guamonian.....	56	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Pacific Islander.....	23	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Other race.....	39 673	731	731	731	731	582	50	31	8	40	23	43	50	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons.....	1 085 837	90 320	90 320	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 659	4 053	3 909	2 704	4 185	5 580	6 643	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	75 627	2 059	2 059	2 059	2 059	1 413	154	67	53	112	124	155	154	
Mexican.....	2 066	201	201	201	201	140	11	5	5	11	18	20	11	
Puerto Rican.....	58 220	1 148	1 148	1 148	1 148	870	94	23	29	67	59	78	94	
Cuban.....	2 056	129	129	129	129	82	5	1	3	2	20	15	5	
Other Hispanic.....	13 285	581	581	581	581	321	44	38	16	32	27	42	44	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1 010 210	88 261	88 261	88 261	88 261	41 349	6 505	3 986	3 856	2 592	4 061	5 425	6 489	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons.....	1 085 837	90 320	90 320	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 659	4 053	3 909	2 704	4 185	5 580	6 643	
White.....	933 568	82 829	82 829	82 829	82 829	36 533	6 032	3 831	3 840	2 415	3 780	4 801	6 018	
Hispanic origin.....	30 959	1 222	1 222	1 222	1 222	746	102	28	45	61	83	98	102	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	902 609	81 607	81 607	81 607	81 607	35 787	5 930	3 803	3 795	2 354	3 697	4 703	5 916	
Black.....	94 925	5 454	5 454	5 454	5 454	4 747	449	158	37	202	323	619	449	
Hispanic origin.....	5 577	132	132	132	132	116	12	6	1	10	18	14	12	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	89 348	5 322	5 322	5 322	5 322	4 631	437	152	37	192	305	605	437	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 826	143	143	143	143	74	6	1	4	4	9	7	6	
Hispanic origin.....	225	7	7	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1 601	136	136	136	136	70	6	1	4	4	9	7	6	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	15 845	1 163	1 163	1 163	1 163	826	121	21	20	43	50	110	119	
Hispanic origin.....	485	26	26	26	26	8	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	15 360	1 137	1 137	1 137	1 137	818	121	17	18	42	50	109	119	
Other race.....	39 673	731	731	731	731	582	50	31	8	40	23	43	50	
Hispanic origin.....	38 381	672	672	672	672	539	39	28	6	40	23	42	39	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1 292	59	59	59	59	43	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.									
RACE		Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)
All persons		2 887	2 689	2 215	693	5 725	4 437	3 343	1 661	—	—
White		2 416	2 024	1 449	539	4 867	4 068	2 643	1 513	—	—
Black		272	451	619	142	705	294	584	107	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	11	4	3	8	5	14	—	—	—
American Indian		—	11	4	3	8	5	14	—	—	—
Eskimo		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		156	83	67	1	71	42	43	41	—	—
Asian		154	79	67	1	71	42	41	41	—	—
Chinese		43	13	6	—	11	5	1	6	—	—
Filipino		7	4	—	—	5	—	1	13	—	—
Japanese		18	9	—	—	12	4	3	4	—	—
Korean Indian		33	16	10	—	17	11	17	9	—	—
Korean		42	9	1	—	8	2	2	3	—	—
Vietnamese		—	7	35	1	10	11	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	12	9	—	3	7	6	—	—	—
Thai		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		10	8	4	—	14	1	7	2	—	—
Pacific Islander		2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Samoan		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		41	120	76	8	74	28	79	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		2 887	2 689	2 215	693	5 725	4 437	3 343	1 661	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)		86	237	123	35	134	69	160	24	—	—
Mexican		10	20	6	1	10	10	17	6	—	—
Puerto Rican		31	192	98	29	91	14	110	7	—	—
Cuban		5	—	4	—	9	10	8	4	—	—
Other Hispanic		40	25	15	5	24	35	25	7	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2 801	2 452	2 092	658	5 591	4 368	3 183	1 637	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		2 887	2 689	2 215	693	5 725	4 437	3 343	1 661	—	—
White		2 416	2 024	1 449	539	4 867	4 068	2 643	1 513	—	—
Hispanic origin		43	97	37	25	57	47	73	23	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2 373	1 927	1 412	514	4 810	4 021	2 570	1 490	—	—
Black		272	451	619	142	705	294	564	107	—	—
Hispanic origin		7	23	8	1	9	—	13	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		265	428	611	141	696	294	551	106	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	11	4	3	8	5	14	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	11	4	2	8	5	12	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		156	83	67	1	71	42	43	41	—	—
Hispanic origin		1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		155	81	65	1	71	42	42	41	—	—
Other race		41	120	76	8	74	28	79	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		35	115	76	8	68	22	71	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		6	5	—	—	6	6	8	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Middlesex County

	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
RACE											
White	16	5 017	5 411	4 365	4 053	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 909	5 732	6 769
Black	14	4 934	5 340	4 289	3 831	3 554	2 819	5 394	3 840	5 611	6 670
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	26	45	33	158	147	30	131	37	67	33
Asian	—	3	9	6	12	3	5	4	4	8	14
Filipino	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	31	11	25	21	45	39	63	20	38	42
Korean	2	31	11	25	18	44	39	63	20	38	42
Vietnamese	—	10	1	2	8	15	15	11	3	6	10
Cambodian	—	7	—	2	1	2	3	11	1	3	2
Hmong	—	1	3	1	3	2	16	31	1	2	4
Laotian	—	5	1	5	3	12	16	31	1	2	11
Other Asian	2	4	5	4	3	8	2	6	8	7	3
Pacific Islander	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	6	—	7	1
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	22	6	12	31	40	6	6	8	8	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	5 017	5 411	4 365	4 053	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 909	5 732	6 769
Mexican	—	77	62	43	67	88	42	93	53	51	70
Puerto Rican	—	13	7	5	5	9	1	4	5	5	7
Cuban	—	29	28	27	23	44	10	47	29	21	20
Other Hispanic	—	3	1	—	1	5	5	22	3	—	7
Not of Hispanic origin	16	32	26	11	38	30	26	20	16	25	36
		4 940	5 349	4 322	3 986	3 701	2 857	5 505	3 856	5 681	6 699
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
White	16	5 017	5 411	4 365	4 053	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 909	5 732	6 769
Hispanic origin	14	4 934	5 340	4 289	3 831	3 554	2 819	5 394	3 840	5 611	6 670
Not of Hispanic origin	14	58	53	31	28	53	21	85	45	43	59
Black	—	4 876	5 287	4 258	3 803	3 501	2 798	5 309	3 795	5 568	6 611
Hispanic origin	—	26	45	33	158	147	30	131	37	67	33
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	3	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	26	42	33	152	147	27	128	37	66	33
Asian	—	4	9	6	12	3	4	4	4	8	14
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	31	11	25	21	45	39	63	20	38	42
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	2	31	11	25	17	45	12	63	2	38	42
Cambodian	—	22	6	12	31	40	6	6	8	7	10
Hmong	—	19	—	12	28	35	6	5	6	9	9
Laotian	—	3	—	—	3	5	—	1	2	1	1
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County				
	Hartford--New Britain-- Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5602	Tract 5801
All housing units-----	434 791	36 798	36 798	18 102	2 806	1 601	1 581
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units-----	411 539	34 337	34 337	16 821	2 608	1 528	1 454
Owner-occupied housing units-----	265 592	22 561	22 561	8 535	1 626	999	1 234
Percent of occupied housing units-----	64.5	65.7	65.7	50.7	62.3	65.4	84.9
White-----	251 634	21 804	21 804	8 002	1 554	984	1 217
Black-----	10 174	544	544	421	52	10	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	273	27	27	5	—	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	2 132	136	136	76	15	1	3
Other race-----	1 379	50	50	31	5	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	4 443	236	236	113	16	6	8
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	248 778	21 620	21 620	7 920	1 542	979	1 211
Renter-occupied housing units-----	145 947	11 776	11 776	8 286	982	529	220
White-----	111 404	10 324	10 324	6 955	839	479	218
Black-----	22 118	1 150	1 150	1 067	110	38	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	433	30	30	23	3	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	2 130	143	143	127	22	3	1
Other race-----	9 862	129	129	114	8	7	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	17 552	316	316	272	31	9	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	104 967	10 160	10 160	6 819	817	477	215
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units-----	23 252	2 461	2 461	1 281	198	73	127
For sale only-----	4 392	459	459	257	29	10	13
For rent-----	10 504	906	906	721	134	22	17
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	1 853	165	165	79	18	8	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	2 813	515	515	50	4	6	72
For migrant workers-----	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	3 673	416	416	174	13	27	16
Boarded up-----	317	17	17	7	2	5	1
ROOMS							
1 room-----	6 202	506	506	386	16	10	3
2 rooms-----	14 288	1 236	1 236	823	64	30	25
3 rooms-----	42 642	3 604	3 604	2 483	413	133	93
4 rooms-----	72 211	6 760	6 760	4 326	568	218	197
5 rooms-----	91 398	7 609	7 609	3 718	460	429	361
6 rooms-----	81 333	7 076	7 076	3 067	481	359	384
7 rooms-----	58 753	4 949	4 949	1 780	409	205	260
8 or more rooms-----	67 964	5 058	5 058	1 519	395	217	258
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached-----	240 598	20 981	20 981	7 178	1 646	973	1 384
1, attached-----	23 355	2 423	2 423	1 117	59	18	38
2-----	34 589	3 034	3 034	1 885	94	246	70
3 or 4-----	39 320	1 979	1 979	1 250	123	199	40
5 to 9-----	28 449	2 289	2 289	1 675	180	74	5
10 to 19-----	25 598	2 159	2 159	1 792	62	72	22
20 to 49-----	18 137	1 842	1 842	1 611	336	—	—
50 or more-----	16 475	1 473	1 473	1 319	252	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	2 706	108	108	50	35	—	3
Other-----	5 564	510	510	225	19	19	19
Occupied housing units-----	411 539	34 337	34 337	16 821	2 608	1 528	1 454
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person-----	99 998	8 750	8 750	5 211	659	406	273
2 persons-----	135 517	11 700	11 700	5 718	886	524	495
3 persons-----	74 695	6 157	6 157	2 846	489	254	272
4 persons-----	64 574	5 165	5 165	1 990	381	241	278
5 persons-----	25 221	1 819	1 819	728	130	70	106
6 or more persons-----	11 534	746	746	328	63	33	30
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.28	2.22	2.22	2.06	2.23	2.18	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.44	2.40	2.40	2.28	2.44	2.31	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.93	1.81	1.81	1.79	1.81	1.87	1.86
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less-----	402 149	33 957	33 957	16 571	2 573	1 516	1 445
1.01 to 1.50-----	6 731	288	288	174	27	10	8
1.51 or more-----	2 659	92	92	76	8	2	1
Mean-----	.46	.45	.45	.46	.45	.43	.45
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	218 137	18 362	18 362	6 548	1 433	845	1 100
Less than \$20,000-----	286	32	32	16	4	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	620	59	59	23	4	5	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	1 025	105	105	34	8	4	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	2 871	299	299	118	25	14	21
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	7 539	691	691	284	55	40	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	65 573	5 454	5 454	2 412	323	301	273
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	75 116	6 538	6 538	2 332	564	365	440
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	32 414	2 699	2 699	766	237	63	163
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	16 380	1 471	1 471	361	141	36	93
\$300,000 or more-----	16 313	1 014	1 014	202	72	16	62
Median (dollars)-----	168 000	166 600	166 600	157 000	174 100	156 400	170 000
Mean (dollars)-----	187 600	181 400	181 400	167 300	187 900	162 300	185 000
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	144 399	11 585	11 585	8 238	970	524	203
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	495	510	510	500	498	455	506
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	499	527	527	516	537	436	479
With meals included in rent-----	1 252	244	244	72	59	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	852	962	962	1 046	1 152	338	—
No meals included in rent-----	139 101	10 959	10 959	7 980	891	498	177
No cash rent-----	4 046	382	382	186	20	24	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County								
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419
All housing units	1 257	1 857	3 254	2 800	666	1 336	936	11	2 212
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 148	1 800	2 897	2 602	633	1 174	866	11	2 107
Percent of occupied housing units	362	881	1 247	1 620	196	125	418	6	1 260
White	31.5	48.9	43.0	62.3	31.0	10.6	48.3	54.5	59.8
Black	345	812	1 126	1 548	189	118	353	3	1 201
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	14	61	93	52	6	3	56	3	48
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	1	3	16	15	—	2	7	—	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	3	11	5	—	2	1	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	7	11	34	16	—	2	7	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	340	806	1 103	1 536	189	118	347	3	1 196
White	786	919	1 650	982	437	1 049	448	5	847
Black	709	846	1 472	839	390	805	284	3	659
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	56	57	138	110	26	187	140	1	164
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	3	—	4	1	—	—	3
Other race	8	11	27	22	16	19	6	—	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	2	10	8	5	34	17	1	14
White, not of Hispanic origin	25	27	38	31	8	63	26	1	23
White, not of Hispanic origin	697	823	1 447	817	388	783	278	3	652
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	109	57	357	198	33	162	70	—	105
For sale only	3	10	75	29	9	31	6	—	17
For rent	62	28	233	134	15	102	42	—	50
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	1	15	18	2	5	6	—	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	3	13	4	1	3	1	—	16
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	28	15	21	13	6	21	15	—	18
Boarded up	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room	84	4	117	16	3	142	7	—	8
2 rooms	34	116	321	64	15	149	18	1	29
3 rooms	190	209	725	413	158	321	107	1	185
4 rooms	299	485	1 067	568	122	316	199	1	560
5 rooms	323	388	559	457	126	257	226	3	425
6 rooms	208	413	253	481	101	96	210	2	373
7 rooms	43	157	134	408	65	18	83	3	334
8 or more rooms	76	85	78	393	76	37	86	—	298
Median, all housing units	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.8	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.9	4.0	5.4	5.1	3.7	5.2	5.2	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.8	4.0	5.4	4.8	3.6	5.1	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.9	4.6	6.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.4	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	205	794	367	1 640	198	44	337	7	1 302
1, attached	15	121	426	59	24	19	14	—	86
2	470	38	11	94	126	220	300	4	66
3 or 4	343	75	30	123	112	243	141	—	61
5 to 9	83	268	427	180	46	186	46	—	293
10 to 19	14	285	996	62	22	138	51	—	114
20 to 49	42	59	862	336	73	132	35	—	42
50 or more	69	197	63	252	62	330	—	—	212
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	1	35	—	—	2	—	10
Other	16	20	71	19	3	24	10	—	26
Occupied housing units	1 148	1 800	2 897	2 602	633	1 174	866	11	2 107
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	423	570	1 208	657	261	629	230	2	439
2 persons	367	580	1 101	885	174	288	289	4	713
3 persons	178	343	328	488	107	145	142	2	432
4 persons	114	212	169	380	53	77	122	2	366
5 persons	53	66	53	129	27	22	51	1	112
6 or more persons	13	29	38	63	11	13	32	—	45
Median, occupied housing units	1.91	2.07	1.72	2.23	1.82	1.50—	2.20	2.38	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.13	2.39	1.89	2.44	2.16	1.84	2.23	3.00	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.78	1.64	1.59	1.81	1.57	1.50—	2.17	2.00	2.22
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 125	1 777	2 855	2 567	630	1 152	838	11	2 078
1.01 to 1.50	13	20	16	27	2	13	17	—	25
1.51 or more	10	3	26	8	1	9	11	—	4
Mean .....	.46	.47	.47	.45	.42	.49	.48	.51	.47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	154	743	625	1 428	123	23	282	6	1 094
Less than \$20,000	—	—	1	4	—	2	1	—	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	2	2	4	1	—	3	—	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	1	1	8	—	—	3	—	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999	7	9	7	25	3	4	9	—	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	16	27	48	55	7	1	21	—	31
\$100,000 to \$149,999	85	321	447	323	48	8	159	4	266
\$150,000 to \$199,999	25	312	64	560	41	5	77	2	418
\$200,000 to \$249,999	9	54	35	236	10	2	6	—	182
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	11	18	141	10	1	1	—	97
\$300,000 or more	4	6	2	72	3	—	2	—	72
Median (dollars)	132 700	151 400	118 100	174 300	152 500	132 500	135 400	118 800	175 500
Mean (dollars)	143 400	155 500	132 400	187 900	163 000	131 900	136 100	129 200	188 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	786	913	1 649	970	436	1 048	445	5	836
Median contract rent (dollars)	467	339	694	498	486	396	469	463	328
Mean contract rent (dollars)	470	446	716	537	513	376	460	500	423
With meals included in rent	4	—	2	59	—	3	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	272	—	963	1 152	—	246	1 250	—	—
No meals included in rent	760	901	1 636	891	423	1 024	435	5	805
No cash rent	22	12	11	20	13	21	9	—	31

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
All housing units.....	1 852	1 275	646	—	—	6	2 201	2 004
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 778	1 200	605	—	—	6	1 876	1 894
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 205	683	532	—	—	6	1 481	1 507
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.8	56.9	87.9	—	—	100.0	78.9	79.6
White.....	1 151	657	499	—	—	6	1 461	1 493
Black.....	42	23	20	—	—	—	9	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	1	13	—	—	—	6	1
Other race.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12	8	9	—	—	—	12	16
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 142	650	490	—	—	6	1 453	1 478
Renter-occupied housing units.....	573	517	73	—	—	—	395	387
White.....	516	372	60	—	—	—	395	384
Black.....	51	124	13	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	19	—	—	—	—	4	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	508	363	60	—	—	—	391	382
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	74	75	41	—	—	—	325	110
For sale only.....	17	28	32	—	—	—	33	41
For rent.....	30	23	2	—	—	—	31	18
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	5	3	—	—	—	28	18
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	3	—	—	—	—	224	17
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	16	4	—	—	—	9	16
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	13
2 rooms.....	37	39	—	—	—	—	74	61
3 rooms.....	109	63	2	—	—	—	176	75
4 rooms.....	354	286	69	—	—	—	427	174
5 rooms.....	459	353	142	—	—	3	475	394
6 rooms.....	473	304	153	—	—	—	449	473
7 rooms.....	256	132	147	—	—	1	340	389
8 or more rooms.....	160	97	133	—	—	2	255	425
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.2	6.2	—	—	6.0	5.4	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.3	6.3	—	—	6.7	5.5	6.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.2	6.3	—	—	6.0	5.6	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.9	6.4	—	—	6.0	6.0	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.3	5.4	—	—	—	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 200	719	365	—	—	6	1 659	1 577
1, attached.....	38	133	182	—	—	—	94	43
2.....	356	193	7	—	—	—	100	161
3 or 4.....	53	49	20	—	—	—	103	84
5 to 9.....	39	61	46	—	—	—	98	97
10 to 19.....	73	27	10	—	—	—	34	20
20 to 49.....	23	7	—	—	—	—	36	—
50 or more.....	62	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	45	2
Other.....	7	14	15	—	—	—	32	20
Occupied housing units.....	1 778	1 200	605	—	—	6	1 876	1 894
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	449	250	93	—	—	2	388	299
2 persons.....	642	461	214	—	—	1	646	640
3 persons.....	328	230	123	—	—	—	348	387
4 persons.....	223	152	120	—	—	1	358	368
5 persons.....	99	75	40	—	—	1	107	136
6 or more persons.....	37	32	15	—	—	—	29	64
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.26	2.48	—	—	2.50	2.35	2.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.20	2.49	—	—	2.50	2.48	2.71
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.94	2.35	2.40	—	—	—	1.88	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 759	1 175	604	—	—	6	1 860	1 875
1.01 to 1.50.....	17	23	1	—	—	—	16	19
1.51 or more.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.44	.48	.43	—	—	.40	.46	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 043	580	447	—	—	5	1 226	1 261
Less than \$20,000.....	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	4	1	—	—	—	7	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9	2	1	—	—	—	19	15
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	23	15	2	—	—	—	28	22
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	45	30	3	—	—	—	49	49
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	392	210	149	—	—	—	347	338
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	434	211	183	—	—	4	490	516
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	91	62	79	—	—	1	152	170
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	35	24	18	—	—	—	80	80
\$300,000 or more.....	12	18	11	—	—	—	49	66
Median (dollars).....	154 400	154 500	167 800	—	—	165 600	163 300	166 000
Mean (dollars).....	159 300	162 300	176 400	—	—	175 000	173 400	179 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	571	512	67	—	—	—	385	364
Median contract rent (dollars).....	547	387	824	—	—	—	555	503
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	563	418	826	—	—	—	551	511
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	544	1 250	—	—	—	—	875	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	537	500	63	—	—	—	367	343
No cash rent.....	32	11	4	—	—	—	16	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
All housing units	1 688	1 601	1 873	1 114	2 103	1 581	1 927	2 598
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 591	1 528	1 727	1 092	2 043	1 454	1 862	2 443
Percent of occupied housing units	87.1	65.4	75.6	89.2	67.4	84.9	90.7	84.7
White	1 367	984	1 257	955	1 345	1 217	1 673	2 044
Black	8	10	29	9	21	10	6	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	3	—	1	1	2	2	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	1	13	8	11	3	6	5
Other race	2	1	6	1	—	2	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	6	17	9	17	8	11	16
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 358	979	1 245	950	1 328	1 211	1 663	2 029
Renter-occupied housing units	205	529	422	118	665	220	174	375
White	200	479	383	115	650	218	173	372
Black	3	38	29	1	12	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	3	6	1	3	1	—	2
Other race	1	7	3	1	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	9	10	3	6	3	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	199	477	376	114	644	215	173	370
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	97	73	146	22	60	127	65	155
For sale only	11	10	21	18	17	13	19	19
For rent	9	22	48	2	14	17	13	11
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	8	4	—	3	9	3	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	55	6	6	—	6	72	9	70
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	15	27	67	2	20	16	21	49
Boarded up	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	3
ROOMS								
1 room	18	10	1	1	47	3	1	21
2 rooms	14	30	25	4	127	25	9	44
3 rooms	72	133	152	11	238	93	57	114
4 rooms	143	218	587	119	203	197	98	268
5 rooms	275	429	603	245	331	361	354	421
6 rooms	362	359	316	318	387	384	427	534
7 rooms	325	205	113	237	372	260	448	479
8 or more rooms	479	217	76	179	398	258	533	717
Median, all housing units	6.4	5.5	4.8	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	5.6	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.6	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.5	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	6.1	5.0	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.9	3.3	4.2	4.7	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 513	973	310	887	1 411	1 384	1 766	2 317
1, attached	22	18	846	146	42	38	16	41
2	108	246	24	50	190	70	73	127
3 or 4	15	199	40	8	190	40	15	35
5 to 9	14	74	216	10	38	5	33	29
10 to 19	7	72	157	1	42	22	2	10
20 to 49	—	—	108	—	87	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	80	—	74	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	5
Other	9	19	91	12	28	19	21	34
Occupied housing units	1 591	1 528	1 727	1 092	2 043	1 454	1 862	2 443
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	236	406	541	199	573	273	217	405
2 persons	565	524	690	394	632	495	588	807
3 persons	349	254	265	215	321	272	389	510
4 persons	299	241	167	188	347	278	429	499
5 persons	105	70	44	73	114	106	167	168
6 or more persons	37	33	20	23	56	30	72	54
Median, occupied housing units	2.49	2.18	1.97	2.38	2.21	2.42	2.82	2.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.56	2.31	1.91	2.40	2.65	2.53	2.88	2.67
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.07	1.87	2.12	2.22	1.50	1.86	2.27	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 584	1 516	1 710	1 089	2 029	1 445	1 849	2 423
1.01 to 1.50	4	10	15	3	9	8	13	17
1.51 or more	3	2	2	—	5	1	—	3
Mean .....	.42	.43	.43	.43	.44	.45	.45	.43
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 217	845	853	882	1 229	1 100	1 464	1 732
Less than \$20,000	1	1	—	1	2	2	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	5	—	2	2	3	6	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7	4	1	1	1	7	8	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	14	9	8	8	21	24	33
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	40	46	30	29	36	44	56
\$100,000 to \$149,999	193	301	540	287	237	273	240	286
\$150,000 to \$199,999	432	365	160	325	446	440	480	548
\$200,000 to \$249,999	309	63	57	118	256	163	296	348
\$250,000 to \$299,999	140	36	27	73	154	93	205	222
\$300,000 or more	88	16	13	37	94	62	160	227
Median (dollars)	191 000	156 400	134 400	163 900	185 600	170 000	192 400	193 800
Mean (dollars)	202 400	162 300	146 600	178 000	201 200	185 000	209 100	214 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	196	524	408	112	651	203	162	342
Median contract rent (dollars)	468	455	747	696	525	506	536	501
Mean contract rent (dollars)	525	436	766	679	572	479	552	507
With meals included in rent	—	2	1	—	166	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	338	875	—	933	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	166	498	401	105	460	177	148	314
No cash rent	30	24	6	7	25	26	14	28

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Middlesex County		Middlesex County						
			Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
Occupied housing units -----	363 038	32 128	32 128	14 957	2 393	1 658	2 598	2 387	579	923	637	1 860	1 029
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	251 634	21 804	21 804	8 002	1 554	812	1 126	1 548	189	118	353	1 201	657
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.3	67.9	67.9	53.5	64.9	49.0	43.3	64.9	32.6	12.8	55.4	64.6	63.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	111 404	10 324	10 324	6 955	839	51.0	1 472	839	390	87.2	284	659	372
Percent of occupied housing units -----	30.7	32.1	32.1	46.5	35.1	51.0	56.7	35.1	67.4	87.2	44.6	35.4	36.2
ROOMS													
1 room -----	3 785	342	342	247	13	4	82	13	2	92	4	8	1
2 rooms -----	10 321	1 014	1 014	656	51	110	235	51	13	116	17	24	34
3 rooms -----	30 054	2 865	2 865	1 941	280	184	605	280	133	241	62	138	51
4 rooms -----	53 331	5 426	5 426	3 369	453	430	819	453	98	196	135	440	185
5 rooms -----	75 255	6 646	6 646	3 102	415	351	473	415	110	150	152	344	283
6 rooms -----	72 647	6 488	6 488	2 687	447	368	200	447	93	79	149	302	274
7 rooms -----	54 530	4 619	4 619	1 593	355	142	119	378	58	14	50	279	115
8 or more rooms -----	63 115	4 728	4 728	1 362	355	69	65	353	72	35	68	86	86
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.8	4.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	222 499	19 317	19 317	6 441	1 516	712	278	1 510	174	35	265	1 186	656
1, attached -----	18 952	2 057	2 057	876	44	106	346	44	14	14	6	69	71
2 -----	28 305	2 571	2 571	1 535	88	32	114	88	114	175	190	61	129
3 or 4 -----	27 659	1 707	1 707	1 040	108	65	28	108	108	187	55	89	45
5 to 9 -----	18 384	1 795	1 795	1 265	151	247	361	151	117	117	21	134	53
10 to 19 -----	17 365	1 609	1 609	1 361	48	246	813	48	13	57	25	100	14
20 to 49 -----	11 476	1 414	1 414	1 215	235	53	650	235	60	98	35	33	4
50 or more -----	11 366	1 116	1 116	975	152	177	41	152	58	220	—	188	44
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 553	101	101	49	35	—	—	35	—	—	—	10	—
Other -----	4 479	441	441	200	16	20	69	16	3	20	7	22	13
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	89 445	8 283	8 283	4 801	617	540	1 118	615	240	528	196	415	240
2 persons -----	124 287	11 123	11 123	5 221	820	544	1 013	819	162	222	236	657	409
3 persons -----	64 715	5 697	5 697	2 460	456	303	275	455	94	103	97	365	180
4 persons -----	56 191	4 765	4 765	1 667	333	191	135	332	51	51	73	303	118
5 persons -----	20 604	1 641	1 641	586	116	60	33	115	25	12	28	90	58
6 or more persons -----	7 796	619	619	222	51	20	24	51	7	7	7	30	24
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.20	2.20	2.01	2.21	2.03	1.68	2.21	1.81	1.50	2.02	2.28	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.39	2.39	2.24	2.41	2.35	1.84	2.41	2.14	1.81	2.14	2.40	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.79	1.74	1.74	1.70	1.74	1.61	1.55	1.74	1.54	1.50	1.87	2.03	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	359 026	31 870	31 870	14 813	2 372	1 642	2 569	2 366	578	914	630	1 842	1 015
1.01 to 1.50 -----	3 126	204	204	101	18	14	10	18	—	6	3	15	13
1.51 or more -----	886	54	54	43	3	2	19	3	1	3	4	3	4
Mean -----	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.46	.45	.44	.41	.45	.43	.44	.45
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	208 012	17 726	17 726	6 097	1 368	681	531	1 363	116	20	232	1 038	558
Less than \$20,000 -----	234	30	30	14	4	—	—	4	—	2	—	4	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	534	36	36	21	8	—	2	8	—	1	—	4	4
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	963	56	56	31	6	—	7	6	—	—	—	7	7
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	1 011	101	101	113	23	—	—	25	2	4	7	14	14
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 587	291	291	113	60	—	—	60	6	—	—	31	30
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	6 849	640	640	241	309	21	42	309	45	7	18	239	204
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	61 577	5 175	5 175	2 190	309	298	373	309	39	4	65	392	200
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	72 034	6 342	6 342	2 189	537	285	55	533	45	7	131	392	204
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	31 439	2 645	2 645	1 439	228	50	34	227	10	1	5	181	100
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	15 895	1 439	1 439	341	129	10	16	129	10	1	—	97	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	15 895	1 439	1 439	341	129	10	16	129	10	1	—	97	23
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	15 895	1 439	1 439	341	129	10	16	129	10	1	—	97	23
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	15 895	1 439	1 439	341	129	10	16	129	10	1	—	97	23
\$300,000 or more -----	15 895	1 439	1 439	341	129	10	16	129	10	1	—	97	23
Median (dollars) -----	168 800	167 300	167 300	158 100	173 700	151 400	118 200	173 800	154 000	125 000	135 900	177 900	154 000
Mean (dollars) -----	188 800	182 000	182 000	168 400	187 600	155 900	132 800	187 600	165 200	124 200	135 800	189 600	162 500
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	110 020	10 140	10 140	6 911	827	840	1 471	827	339	805	281	649	368
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	512	516	516	509	497	338	695	497	482	393	281	341	416
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	520	536	536	528	542	442	717	542	512	474	476	470	466
With meals included in rent -----	1 065	240	240	68	59	—	2	59	—	1	—	—	1
Without meals included in rent -----	937	969	969	1 074	1 152	—	963	1 152	—	213	—	—	1 250
No cash rent -----	103 197	9 531	9 531	6 669	1 748	829	1 458	1 748	378	783	275	619	366
No cash rent -----	3 758	369	369	174	20	11	11	20	11	21	6	30	7

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Middletown, CT PMSA		Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Middlesex County		Middletown city, Middlesex County				
	32 292	1 694	1 694	1 488	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
Occupied housing units -----													
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 174	544	544	421	544	421	52	93	52	3	56	48	23
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.5	32.1	32.1	28.3	32.1	28.3	32.1	40.3	32.1	1.6	28.6	22.6	15.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22 118	1 150	1 150	1 067	1 150	1 067	110	138	110	187	140	164	124
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.5	67.9	67.9	71.7	67.9	71.7	67.9	59.7	67.9	98.4	71.4	77.4	84.4
ROOMS													
1 room -----	1 090	55	55	54	55	54	1	9	1	27	1	2	1
2 rooms -----	1 778	54	54	53	54	53	3	15	3	18	1	2	4
3 rooms -----	5 478	238	238	228	238	228	43	32	43	51	33	20	74
4 rooms -----	7 572	475	475	440	475	440	46	67	46	59	37	77	40
5 rooms -----	7 444	375	375	310	375	310	22	44	22	26	40	25	17
6 rooms -----	4 601	258	258	218	258	218	18	40	18	7	50	19	5
7 rooms -----	2 178	126	126	106	126	106	14	14	14	2	20	7	2
8 or more rooms -----	2 151	113	113	79	113	79	15	10	15	11	11	4	4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.5	5.0	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.7	5.6	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	7 816	493	493	398	493	398	52	67	52	3	53	48	30
1, attached -----	1 709	136	136	104	136	104	3	25	3	1	2	8	48
2 -----	3 152	182	182	168	182	168	4	1	4	12	70	1	48
3 or 4 -----	5 925	116	116	110	116	110	9	1	9	25	40	5	2
5 to 9 -----	4 220	284	284	268	284	268	17	32	17	48	16	129	2
10 to 19 -----	3 761	220	220	193	220	193	8	62	8	48	13	7	2
20 to 49 -----	3 141	134	134	131	134	131	41	38	41	23	4	4	2
50 or more -----	2 113	112	112	105	112	105	27	5	27	28	7	14	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
Other -----	439	17	17	11	17	11	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	8 180	376	376	338	376	338	39	65	39	82	33	23	10
2 persons -----	8 028	436	436	397	436	397	46	60	46	51	47	43	44
3 persons -----	6 442	358	358	309	358	309	22	44	22	32	40	59	43
4 persons -----	5 011	297	297	259	297	259	37	31	37	18	39	52	29
5 persons -----	2 648	134	134	112	134	112	10	18	10	4	18	16	14
6 or more persons -----	1 983	93	93	83	93	83	8	13	8	3	18	7	7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.49	2.60	2.60	2.56	2.60	2.56	2.41	2.34	2.41	1.75	2.92	3.11	2.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.08	3.27	3.27	3.37	3.27	3.37	3.82	3.22	3.82	3.00	3.00	3.67	3.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.33	2.33	2.31	2.33	2.31	2.03	2.01	2.03	1.75	2.91	2.94	2.90
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	29 895	1 620	1 620	1 419	1 620	1 419	157	222	157	184	182	203	138
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 653	55	55	52	55	52	3	5	3	4	9	8	9
1.51 or more -----	19	19	19	17	19	17	58	4	2	2	5	1	1
Mean -----	.60	.60	.60	.61	.60	.61	.58	.59	.58	.62	.61	.67	.68
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	7 278	464	464	366	464	366	48	79	48	2	43	45	19
Less than \$20,000 -----	21	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	36	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	73	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	242	6	6	4	6	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	602	29	29	22	29	22	9	62	9	1	25	23	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3 044	215	215	185	215	185	22	8	22	1	9	21	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 214	146	146	114	146	114	5	1	5	1	1	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	593	28	28	17	28	17	11	1	11	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	266	21	21	15	21	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	187	12	12	2	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	144 700	144 500	144 500	140 600	144 500	140 600	183 300	116 400	183 300	200 000	130 200	148 200	156 900
Mean (dollars) -----	155 000	155 000	155 000	147 300	155 000	147 300	192 300	123 400	192 300	206 300	137 500	148 700	150 700
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	22 013	1 145	1 145	1 064	1 145	1 064	110	138	110	187	140	163	123
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	455	459	459	456	459	456	553	682	553	408	467	166	302
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	439	456	456	451	456	451	526	705	526	378	447	286	351
With means included in rent -----	36	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	377	377	377	377	377	377	592	377	592	263	1 250	163	119
No means included in rent -----	21 731	1 134	1 134	1 033	1 134	1 033	110	138	110	185	137	163	119
No cash rent -----	186	8	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	4

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle town, CT CMSA
Occupied housing units	706
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units	273
Percent of occupied housing units	38.7
Renter-occupied housing units	433
Percent of occupied housing units	61.3
ROOMS	
1 room	17
2 rooms	44
3 rooms	122
4 rooms	159
5 rooms	157
6 rooms	53
7 rooms	52
8 rooms	62
9 or more rooms	44
Median, occupied housing units	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached	245
1, attached	35
2, detached	68
2, attached	92
3 or 4	75
5 or 6	10
7 or 8	19
9 to 19	87
20 to 49	45
50 or more	35
Mobile home or trailer	17
Other	17
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person	184
2 persons	204
3 persons	132
4 persons	108
5 persons	43
6 or more persons	35
Median, occupied housing units	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	669
1.01 to 1.50	26
1.51 or more	11
Mean	.53
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	202
Less than \$20,000	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	84
\$150,000 to \$199,999	59
\$200,000 to \$249,999	22
\$250,000 to \$299,999	13
\$300,000 or more	8
Median (dollars)	150 800
Mean (dollars)	168 800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	427
Median contract rent (dollars)	491
Mean contract rent (dollars)	488
With meals included in rent	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	454
No meals included in rent	417
No cash rent	7

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Middlesex County (pt.)	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city
Occupied housing units	4 262	279	279	203
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 132	136	136	76
Percent of occupied housing units	50.0	48.7	48.7	37.4
Renter-occupied housing units	2 130	143	143	127
Percent of occupied housing units	50.0	51.3	51.3	62.6
ROOMS				
1 room	124	8	8	7
2 rooms	299	14	14	12
3 rooms	602	52	52	45
4 rooms	903	69	69	61
5 rooms	678	42	42	25
6 rooms	539	40	40	25
7 rooms	423	21	21	12
8 or more rooms	694	33	33	16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	1 840	108	108	64
1, attached	325	34	34	18
2	244	22	22	18
3 or 4	412	13	13	13
5 to 9	393	23	23	21
10 to 19	396	27	27	26
20 to 49	316	28	28	25
50 or more	263	14	14	12
Mobile home or trailer	7	1	1	1
Other	66	9	9	5
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	631	48	48	40
2 persons	847	84	84	63
3 persons	875	55	55	40
4 persons	978	52	52	31
5 persons	485	20	20	14
6 persons	446	20	20	15
7 or more persons	325	2.64	2.64	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.74	3.14	3.14	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.71	2.36	2.36	2.32
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	3 664	254	254	184
1.01 to 1.50	378	14	14	10
1.51 or more	220	11	11	9
Mean .....	.71	.73	.73	.73
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 782	114	114	62
Less than \$20,000	11	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	19	1	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	1	1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	39	1	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	464	44	44	28
\$150,000 to \$199,999	541	28	28	19
\$200,000 to \$249,999	292	22	22	18
\$250,000 to \$299,999	178	5	5	8
\$300,000 or more	221	12	12	2
Median (dollars)	178 900	163 200	163 200	153 800
Mean (dollars)	204 300	192 800	192 800	180 600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 117	143	143	127
Median contract rent (dollars)	537	507	507	507
Mean contract rent (dollars)	562	536	536	515
With meals included in rent	4	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	560	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	2 069	139	139	124
No cash rent	44	4	4	3

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
		Total	Middletown city
Occupied housing units -----	21 995	552	385
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 443	236	113
Percent of occupied housing units -----	20.2	42.8	29.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 552	316	272
Percent of occupied housing units -----	79.8	57.2	70.6
ROOMS			
1 room -----	822	17	17
2 rooms -----	1 421	24	20
3 rooms -----	4 054	69	61
4 rooms -----	6 296	140	114
5 rooms -----	5 426	114	87
6 rooms -----	2 180	85	48
7 rooms -----	894	53	21
8 or more rooms -----	902	50	17
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.7	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.0	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	3 439	203	86
1, attached -----	1 307	53	32
2 -----	1 681	46	42
3 or 4 -----	4 131	42	35
5 to 9 -----	5 237	67	63
10 to 19 -----	2 712	56	49
20 to 49 -----	1 905	44	43
50 or more -----	1 181	31	29
Mobile home or trailer -----	25	1	-
Other -----	377	9	6
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	3 499	105	77
2 persons -----	4 775	147	109
3 persons -----	4 782	121	88
4 persons -----	4 346	107	64
5 persons -----	2 530	48	28
6 or more persons -----	2 063	24	19
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.07	2.70	2.57
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.32	2.75	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.01	2.66	2.64
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	18 355	513	353
1.01 to 1.50 -----	2 394	21	16
1.51 or more -----	1 246	18	16
Mean -----	.77	.66	.70
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 114	174	69
Less than \$20,000 -----	8	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	18	2	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	18	3	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	57	3	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	129	7	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 224	56	24
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 013	58	29
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	349	21	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	155	15	4
\$300,000 or more -----	149	9	3
Median (dollars) -----	154 700	162 900	158 600
Mean (dollars) -----	171 100	175 600	167 700
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	17 451	312	270
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	435	466	450
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	411	478	450
With meals included in rent -----	127	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	300	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	17 123	309	268
No cash rent -----	131	3	2

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
 [Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Middlesex County (pt.)	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city
Occupied housing units -----	353 745	31 780	31 780	14 739
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units-----	248 778	21 620	21 620	7 920
Percent of occupied housing units-----	70.3	68.0	68.0	53.7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	104 967	10 160	10 160	6 819
Percent of occupied housing units-----	29.7	32.0	32.0	46.3
ROOMS				
1 room-----	3 476	335	335	240
2 rooms-----	9 813	1 001	1 001	645
3 rooms-----	28 511	2 824	2 824	1 807
4 rooms-----	50 886	5 347	5 347	3 312
5 rooms-----	73 048	6 574	6 574	3 046
6 rooms-----	71 542	6 436	6 436	2 658
7 rooms-----	53 942	4 576	4 576	1 578
8 or more rooms-----	62 507	4 687	4 687	1 350
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached-----	220 201	19 153	19 153	6 377
1, attached-----	18 374	2 032	2 032	861
2-----	27 463	2 546	2 546	1 513
3 or 4-----	26 108	1 682	1 682	1 020
5 to 9-----	16 678	1 761	1 761	1 234
10 to 19-----	16 490	1 586	1 586	1 340
20 to 49-----	10 690	1 381	1 381	1 183
50 or more-----	10 875	1 104	1 104	965
Mobile home or trailer-----	2 532	100	100	49
Other-----	4 334	435	435	197
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person-----	87 727	8 212	8 212	4 751
2 persons-----	121 971	11 024	11 024	5 157
3 persons-----	62 795	5 617	5 617	2 408
4 persons-----	54 419	4 703	4 703	1 636
5 persons-----	19 673	1 615	1 615	573
6 or more persons-----	7 160	609	609	214
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.23	2.20	2.20	2.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.68
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less-----	350 745	31 537	31 537	14 607
1.01 to 1.50-----	2 449	197	197	96
1.51 or more-----	551	46	46	36
Mean-----	.43	.44	.44	.44
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	205 894	17 589	17 589	6 047
Less than \$20,000-----	248	30	30	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	555	54	54	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	930	99	99	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	2 563	289	289	112
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	6 767	654	654	261
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	60 809	5 135	5 135	2 173
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	71 325	6 296	6 296	2 169
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	31 172	2 625	2 625	736
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	15 775	1 427	1 427	339
\$300,000 or more-----	15 750	980	980	193
Median (dollars)-----	168 900	167 300	167 300	158 100
Mean (dollars)-----	188 900	182 000	182 000	168 400
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	103 633	9 979	9 979	6 776
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	516	516	516	509
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	525	537	537	529
With meals included in rent-----	1 028	240	240	48
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	956	969	969	1 074
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	98 918	9 372	9 372	6 535
No meals included in rent-----	3 687	367	367	173

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Middlesex County				Middletown city, Middlesex County			
			Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5602	Tract 5801		Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	1 085 895	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 643	4 037	3 925		2 680	4 209	5 580	6 643
Ancestry specified	1 002 558	84 889	84 889	40 243	6 125	3 617	3 784		2 603	4 080	5 206	6 125
Single ancestry	620 424	47 372	47 372	24 277	3 573	2 087	2 284		1 413	2 573	3 042	3 573
Multiple ancestry	382 134	37 517	37 517	15 966	2 552	1 530	1 729		1 190	1 796	2 164	2 552
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	83 337	5 431	5 431	2 519	518	420	141		77	129	374	518
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	2 171 790	180 640	180 640	85 524	13 286	8 074	7 850		5 360	8 418	11 160	13 286
Arab	2 845	238	238	164	22	—	7		9	19	11	22
Austrian	6 180	494	494	277	35	18	—		6	33	48	35
Belgian	815	136	136	24	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Canadian	4 591	360	360	132	28	6	16		—	—	20	28
Czech	2 950	372	372	147	19	—	8		17	7	19	19
Danish	5 928	462	462	177	—	6	20		—	36	10	—
Dutch	10 189	1 122	1 122	433	70	81	6		10	50	77	70
English	149 162	14 754	14 754	5 730	865	761	729		227	797	783	865
Finnish	1 860	242	242	108	31	—	—		6	—	21	31
French (except Basque)	110 913	7 420	7 420	3 087	618	424	299		166	398	436	618
French Canadian	46 736	2 815	2 815	1 346	226	114	136		45	133	259	226
German	137 380	14 273	14 273	5 931	807	427	714		492	488	953	807
Greek	7 230	530	530	138	19	—	32		31	11	9	17
Hungarian	7 625	809	809	339	19	35	13		45	25	19	19
Irish	196 325	17 727	17 727	7 144	1 073	759	780		511	790	1 280	1 073
Italian	181 039	20 934	20 934	10 795	1 793	928	772		1 117	1 866	980	1 793
Lithuanian	16 248	924	924	383	65	21	44		27	34	62	65
Norwegian	4 827	132	132	54	—	13	26		12	29	—	7
Polish	131 952	12 179	12 179	5 410	1 146	555	967		334	650	566	1 146
Portuguese	13 296	509	509	210	38	12	6		—	40	28	38
Romanian	1 642	184	184	145	25	5	—		5	36	11	25
Russian	23 652	1 835	1 835	1 094	155	61	79		70	146	155	155
Scottish	14 388	1 323	1 323	569	50	88	80		25	23	80	50
Slovak	26 196	2 445	2 445	908	226	181	46		30	96	92	226
Slovenian	7 399	681	681	213	—	27	39		6	13	—	—
Subsaharan African	30 332	151	151	145	85	—	198		—	98	52	85
Swedish	30 350	3 906	3 906	1 237	283	177	—		107	—	142	283
Swiss	8 750	160	160	46	—	7	—		—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	8 755	160	160	46	—	7	—		—	—	—	—
United States or American	24 831	2 091	2 091	773	19	20	50		18	22	26	19
Welsh	5 141	2 091	2 091	773	171	50	148		18	94	58	171
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	14 526	427	427	384	28	—	29		6	11	31	28
Yugoslavian	603	40	40	21	45	—	—		6	15	104	45
Other ancestries	947 881	67 723	67 723	36 375	5 234	3 198	2 489		1 985	3 102	4 601	5 234
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1 001	95	95	86	—	—	—		9	—	17	—
Central American	753	17	17	17	—	—	—		—	—	17	—
Costa Rican	11	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	195	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Honduran	107	8	8	8	—	—	—		—	—	8	—
Nicaraguan	65	9	9	9	—	—	—		—	—	9	—
Panamanian	183	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	184	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	5 143	59	59	27	—	—	—		7	—	—	—
South American	469	6	6	6	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Argentinean	86	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Chilean	1 716	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	276	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Peruvian	2 213	32	32	32	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	185	7	7	7	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Other South American	196	9	9	9	—	—	—		7	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.									
		Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)
ANCESTRY	All persons	2 901	2 675	2 195	713	5 725	4 437	3 449	1 555	—	—
	Ancestry specified	2 749	2 457	2 107	523	4 090	2 507	3 257	1 516	—	—
	Single ancestry	1 666	1 628	1 537	368	3 455	2 507	2 167	637	—	—
	Multiple ancestry	1 083	829	570	155	2 075	1 583	1 090	879	—	—
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	152	218	88	190	195	347	192	39	—	—
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
	Total ancestries reported	5 802	5 350	4 390	1 426	11 450	8 874	6 898	3 110	—	—
	Arab	32	8	18	9	11	—	25	—	—	—
	Austrian	36	23	27	—	35	6	—	27	—	—
	Belgian	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Canadian	34	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Czech	—	5	6	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
	Danish	15	—	—	—	37	—	—	25	—	—
	Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	20	18	15	—	—
	English	35	21	20	—	54	53	52	6	—	—
	French	441	284	124	63	39	425	298	396	—	—
	French (except Basque)	7	—	—	—	10	7	26	—	—	—
	German	112	273	151	56	212	316	236	113	—	—
	Greek	32	77	41	—	181	203	85	64	—	—
	Hungarian	444	246	291	58	872	612	361	312	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Irish	9	14	5	9	28	—	28	27	—	—
	Italian	56	35	26	—	22	53	45	—	—	—
	Lithuanian	388	336	279	106	728	741	514	364	—	—
	Norwegian	563	522	388	72	1 343	1 489	1 014	328	—	—
	Polish	37	47	12	15	38	11	29	6	—	—
	Portuguese	43	—	7	—	—	6	6	22	—	—
	Romanian	214	284	204	21	863	673	313	142	—	—
	Russian	36	30	25	—	—	7	6	—	—	—
	Scotch-Irish	24	24	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—
	Swedish	210	73	18	8	161	49	65	47	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Subsaharan African	18	52	—	—	99	89	45	88	—	—
	Swiss	96	48	20	—	128	73	50	78	—	—
	Ukrainian	16	—	29	—	18	6	20	13	—	—
	United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Welsh	—	44	12	22	177	110	128	65	—	—
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	33	6	—	—	—	—
	Yugoslavian	—	9	—	—	56	60	—	7	—	—
	Other ancestries	23	31	68	43	74	75	83	35	—	—
	Persons in selected Hispanic origin groups	40	14	8	8	54	12	39	24	—	—
	Other ancestries	42	—	32	—	52	25	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Persons in selected Hispanic origin groups	2 544	2 763	2 496	929	4 929	3 642	3 328	822	—	—
	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	South American	9	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Middlesex County											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
ANCESTRY											
All persons		4 996	5 432	4 381	4 037	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 925	5 732	6 769
Ancestry specified		4 781	5 091	4 111	3 617	3 482	2 798	5 215	3 784	5 379	6 388
Single ancestry		2 263	2 461	1 997	2 087	2 117	1 549	2 934	2 055	2 450	3 182
Multiple ancestry		2 518	2 630	2 114	1 530	1 365	1 249	2 281	1 729	2 929	3 206
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		215	341	270	420	307	101	383	141	353	381
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported		9 992	10 864	8 762	8 074	7 578	5 798	11 196	7 850	11 464	13 538
Arab		43	24	39	18	12	8	32	7	11	24
Austrian		22	6	4	6	18	7	55	19	29	21
Belgian		44	23	16	7	8	31	11	16	43	12
Canadian		23	7	44	6	119	37	76	20	17	129
Czech		31	46	18	81	602	30	48	6	39	25
Danish		100	18	780	761	1177	368	909	729	1 177	1 166
Dutch		1 252	1 280	19	424	294	7	16	29	44	44
English		9	10	338	603	294	204	385	299	522	649
French		615	603	338	424	294	204	385	299	522	649
French (except Basque)											
French Canadian		160	163	263	114	127	87	139	136	82	198
German		841	1 212	729	427	551	429	619	714	1 546	1 274
Greek		41	7	30	61	34	30	32	32	29	46
Hungarian		69	27	26	35	71	18	35	82	40	67
Irish		1 277	1 476	1 067	759	653	543	950	790	1 445	1 483
Italian		882	819	931	928	837	780	1 750	772	1 164	1 276
Lithuanian		60	45	21	30	19	30	49	44	112	120
Maltese		34	12	87	13	19	30	131	26	53	59
Norwegian		469	561	568	555	471	427	788	779	779	1 184
Polish		14	14	57	12	12	54	87	967	29	14
Portuguese									6		
Romanian			17		5		17				
Russian		81	52	90	61	112	60	76	79	94	36
Scotch-Irish		101	92	54	88	114	64	59	80	85	53
Scottish		230	255	105	181	114	134	146	46	182	164
Slovak		26	17	37	27	20	37	18	39	34	213
Subsaharan African											
Swedish		224	362	390	177	122	85	498	198	170	443
Swiss		15	45	9	7	6	12	12	5	11	11
Ukrainian		37	26	12	20	26	9	16	50	133	133
United States or American		217	144	123	50	23	153	63	148	241	88
Welsh		14	74	26	50	23	25	36	29	15	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)			4			11	25				
Yugoslavian											
Other ancestries		2 986	3 318	2 792	3 198	2 979	1 905	4 047	2 489	3 340	4 294
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)											9
Central American											
Costa Rican											
Guatemalan											
Honduran											
Nicaraguan											
Panamanian											
Salvadoran											
South American, origin not specified		27		5							
Argentinian											
Chilean											
Colombian											
Ecuadorian											
Peruvian											
Venezuelan		27		5							
Other South American											

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Middlesex County				
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5602	Tract 5801
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 085 895	90 320	90 320	42 762	6 643	4 037	3 925
Native	989 811	85 415	85 415	39 543	5 826	3 862	3 853
Foreign born	96 084	4 905	4 905	3 219	817	175	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	17 417	676	676	525	102	20	5
Persons 5 years and over	1 011 616	84 263	84 263	39 901	6 150	3 800	3 639
In linguistically isolated households	38 491	1 303	1 303	980	267	31	11
Speak a language other than English	167 443	8 954	8 954	5 590	998	381	267
Do not speak English "very well"	69 423	2 843	2 843	1 962	398	71	57
Speak Spanish	60 453	1 544	1 544	1 009	72	60	21
Do not speak English "very well"	29 132	457	457	348	21	—	5
Linguistically isolated	17 475	172	172	154	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8 104	561	561	404	76	8	13
Do not speak English "very well"	4 474	230	230	169	69	—	—
Linguistically isolated	3 007	138	138	101	63	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	266 843	22 929	22 929	11 332	1 483	891	864
Preprimary school	21 581	1 796	1 796	684	80	45	86
Public school	13 252	1 095	1 095	424	72	29	27
Elementary or high school	164 135	12 443	12 443	5 085	840	644	546
Public school	148 459	11 040	11 040	4 391	730	574	466
College	81 127	8 690	8 690	5 563	563	202	232
Public college	54 419	4 140	4 140	2 025	327	148	164
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	727 775	60 497	60 497	27 715	4 564	2 816	2 765
Less than 9th grade	61 846	4 717	4 717	2 921	472	282	152
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	92 215	6 728	6 728	3 382	603	437	322
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	216 836	17 883	17 883	7 956	1 315	969	958
Same college, no degree	116 260	9 694	9 694	4 238	725	463	397
Associate degree	51 531	4 565	4 565	1 890	420	125	246
Bachelor's degree	115 707	10 568	10 568	4 490	643	316	412
Graduate or professional degree	73 380	6 342	6 342	2 838	386	224	278
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	81.1	81.1	77.3	76.4	74.5	82.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	28.0	28.0	26.4	22.5	19.2	25.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	222	141	141	164	101	179	232
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 068	928	928	867	1 019	1 056	1 184
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 732	1 588	1 588	1 456	1 549	1 865	1 801
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 011 616	84 263	84 263	39 901	6 150	3 800	3 639
Same house	575 026	46 636	46 636	19 120	3 398	2 486	2 467
Different house in United States	413 179	36 688	36 688	20 108	2 594	1 314	1 134
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	98 059	8 622	8 622	6 606	969	263	183
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	160 085	6 491	6 491	1 492	203	497	498
Different MSA/PMSA	135 440	19 444	19 444	10 919	1 351	453	421
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19 595	2 131	2 131	1 091	71	101	32
Abroad	23 411	939	939	673	158	—	38
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	871 564	67 048	67 048	42 762	6 643	4 037	1 933
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	457 026	32 011	32 011	17 975	3 263	2 152	1 046
Rural population	214 331	23 272	23 272	—	—	—	1 992
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	66 142	6 793	6 793	—	—	—	888
On farms	1 420	280	280	—	—	—	14
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	561 969	49 903	49 903	23 450	3 689	1 952	2 190
Car, truck, or van	509 307	45 374	45 374	20 508	3 432	1 817	2 112
Drove alone	445 888	39 937	39 937	17 835	2 969	1 592	1 881
Carpooled	63 419	5 437	5 437	2 673	463	225	231
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20 567	702	702	481	40	—	19
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20 004	665	665	471	40	—	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	290	37	37	10	—	—	6
Walked	17 060	2 253	2 253	1 896	169	53	11
Other means	4 068	265	265	108	14	12	6
Worked at home	10 967	1 309	1 309	457	34	70	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.5	20.5	18.4	18.3	19.3	18.9
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	24 405	1 986	1 986	713	134	93	90
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	122 976	10 747	10 747	4 795	742	458	479
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	183 104	16 196	16 196	7 063	1 151	625	860
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	103 660	9 234	9 234	4 617	659	322	339
All other times	116 857	10 431	10 431	5 805	969	384	380
Worked in PMSA of residence .....	...	26 599	26 599	13 554	2 148	1 313	1 228
Middletown city .....	...	17 398	17 398	11 366	1 747	600	691
Cromwell town .....	...	2 644	2 644	887	147	66	33
East Hampton town .....	...	1 573	1 573	122	56	13	8
Portland town .....	...	2 089	2 089	543	126	543	42
Durham town .....	...	984	984	213	16	36	114
Haddam town .....	...	1 038	1 038	147	9	50	14
Middlefield town .....	...	873	873	276	47	5	326
Worked outside PMSA of residence .....	...	23 304	23 304	9 896	1 541	639	962
New Britain city .....	...	840	840	427	82	16	19
Berlin town .....	...	826	826	341	54	10	42
Remainder of New Britain, CT PMSA .....	...	330	330	162	14	9	41
Hartford city .....	...	5 219	5 219	2 359	283	164	112
East Hartford town .....	...	1 341	1 341	470	111	76	59
Rocky Hill town .....	...	1 568	1 568	715	119	11	28
Area 14 .....	...	1 563	1 563	684	114	43	34
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA .....	...	3 919	3 919	1 566	322	161	121
New Haven city .....	...	769	769	324	25	24	57
Meriden city .....	...	1 477	1 477	622	119	22	199
Wallingford town .....	...	929	929	356	62	25	38
Remainder of New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA .....	...	1 582	1 582	739	114	33	149
Area 20 .....	...	879	879	300	60	16	18
Worked elsewhere .....	...	2 062	2 062	831	62	29	45

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County								
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 680	4 209	5 580	6 643	2 901	2 675	2 195	713	5 725
Native	2 386	3 879	5 214	5 826	2 636	2 581	2 062	713	5 358
Foreign born	294	330	366	817	265	94	133	—	367
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	52	32	58	102	20	70	34	5	32
Persons 5 years and over	2 516	3 914	5 294	6 150	2 871	2 396	2 055	707	5 250
In linguistically isolated households	74	64	99	267	29	90	87	18	84
Speak a language other than English	553	566	449	998	405	330	399	72	632
Do not speak English "very well"	212	185	190	398	60	156	195	48	157
Speak Spanish	45	59	142	72	33	115	125	48	167
Do not speak English "very well"	14	9	49	21	—	57	69	48	48
Linguistically isolated	—	—	26	—	—	27	53	18	30
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	52	—	64	76	120	10	—	—	61
Do not speak English "very well"	16	—	40	69	26	—	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	31	63	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	763	816	1 102	1 483	1 965	660	648	88	1 412
Preprimary school	44	83	67	80	21	59	53	12	93
Public school	28	25	51	72	21	46	28	12	47
Elementary or high school	318	438	369	840	89	256	400	21	958
Public school	261	385	358	730	57	207	353	21	809
College	401	295	666	563	1 855	345	195	55	361
Public college	144	199	317	327	97	39	90	48	257
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 731	3 046	3 880	4 564	872	1 618	1 328	634	3 802
Less than 9th grade	333	285	24	472	120	381	203	56	406
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	309	484	142	603	102	318	196	150	448
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	556	993	731	1 315	174	427	398	244	1 192
Some college, no degree	221	428	578	725	107	233	184	110	619
Associate degree	109	170	327	420	41	33	114	21	277
Bachelor's degree	136	440	1 414	643	100	151	183	45	492
Graduate or professional degree	67	246	664	386	228	75	50	8	368
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.9	74.8	95.7	76.4	74.5	56.8	70.0	67.5	77.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	22.5	53.6	22.5	37.6	14.0	17.5	8.4	22.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	74	222	67	101	—	485	364	217	559
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	909	741	424	1 019	587	947	906	351	1 372
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 273	1 411	953	1 549	1 076	1 574	1 971	233	1 786
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 516	3 914	5 294	6 150	2 871	2 396	2 055	707	5 250
Same house	1 181	2 428	771	3 398	684	745	1 117	304	3 202
Different house in United States	1 311	1 392	4 406	2 594	2 138	1 609	924	388	2 008
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	585	490	728	969	187	557	464	89	929
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	115	150	209	203	29	138	85	7	228
Different MSA/PMSA	534	699	3 144	1 351	1 725	815	340	287	768
Not in an MSA/PMSA	77	53	325	71	197	99	35	5	83
Abroad	24	94	117	158	49	42	14	15	40
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 680	4 209	5 580	6 643	2 901	2 675	2 195	713	5 725
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	481	2 299	2 060	3 263	559	122	944	28	2 046
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 434	2 489	4 501	3 689	1 561	976	1 059	12	2 718
Car, truck, or van	1 192	2 340	4 311	3 432	537	634	928	12	2 513
Drive alone	976	2 041	3 826	2 969	467	517	770	12	2 147
Carpooled	216	299	485	463	70	117	158	—	366
Public transportation (including taxicab)	54	48	79	40	7	97	31	—	36
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	49	48	79	40	7	97	31	—	31
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Walked	139	34	51	169	968	231	66	—	42
Other means	20	13	9	14	7	—	20	—	12
Worked at home	29	54	51	34	42	14	14	—	115
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.00	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	19.9	22.6	18.3	10.6	15.9	18.0	38.8	18.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	52	67	111	134	28	20	35	—	123
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	313	649	899	742	103	226	264	—	615
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	399	799	1 812	1 151	160	233	259	7	798
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	235	446	1 031	659	267	139	162	—	483
All other times	406	474	597	969	961	344	325	5	584
Worked in PMSA of residence									
Middletown city	1 045	1 264	1 355	2 148	1 370	636	696	—	1 771
Cromwell town	873	939	1 049	1 747	1 308	549	608	—	1 451
East Hampton town	59	110	206	147	33	29	18	—	128
Portland town	—	34	—	56	9	—	—	—	—
Ourhom town	51	107	9	126	13	10	38	—	84
Haddam town	22	19	10	16	—	38	24	—	33
Middlefield town	19	26	16	9	7	—	8	—	27
Worked outside PMSA of residence	389	1 225	3 146	1 541	191	340	363	12	947
New Britain city	15	46	179	82	5	6	5	—	20
Berlin town	7	65	113	54	11	7	13	—	11
Remainder of New Britain, CT PMSA	44	22	63	14	7	—	—	—	12
Hartford city	60	290	891	283	41	111	68	—	164
East Hartford town	6	25	161	111	—	18	15	—	26
Rocky Hill town	34	87	187	119	12	9	13	—	128
Areo 14	37	97	263	114	13	15	43	—	26
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	55	156	558	322	17	43	36	—	148
New Haven city	—	49	40	25	—	22	48	—	66
Meriden city	47	133	52	119	24	37	30	—	68
Wallingford town	12	28	87	62	7	7	—	7	79
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	30	66	157	114	7	52	38	—	76
Areo 20	20	24	59	60	9	7	13	5	41
Worked elsewhere	22	137	336	62	38	6	41	—	80

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 437	3 449	1 555	—	—	—	4 996	5 432
Native	4 141	3 248	1 499	—	—	—	4 838	5 328
Foreign born	296	201	56	—	—	—	158	104
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	86	27	7	—	—	—	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 116	3 185	1 447	—	—	—	4 669	4 985
In linguistically isolated households	123	38	7	—	—	—	24	—
Speak a language other than English	536	554	96	—	—	—	230	180
Do not speak English "very well"	210	133	18	—	—	—	63	53
Speak Spanish	45	158	—	—	—	—	60	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	33	—	—	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8	—	13	—	—	—	24	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	13	—	—	—	24	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	—	24	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	872	1 117	406	—	—	—	1 159	1 328
Preprimary school	77	70	25	—	—	—	111	103
Public school	24	45	25	—	—	—	69	82
Elementary or high school	498	655	243	—	—	—	792	914
Public school	387	614	209	—	—	—	711	829
College	297	392	138	—	—	—	256	311
Public college	239	177	91	—	—	—	187	238
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 174	1 983	1 083	—	—	—	3 297	3 644
Less than 9th grade	418	206	17	—	—	—	179	184
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	316	251	63	—	—	—	255	520
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 043	672	211	—	—	—	977	1 017
Some college, no degree	469	99	159	—	—	—	698	569
Associate degree	215	49	64	—	—	—	252	362
Bachelor's degree	441	164	281	—	—	—	643	586
Graduate or professional degree	272	186	288	—	—	—	293	406
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.9	77.0	92.6	—	—	—	86.8	80.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.5	17.7	52.5	—	—	—	28.4	27.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	171	43	—	—	—	—	220	124
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	915	1 640	545	—	—	—	931	1 088
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 213	1 830	1 218	—	—	—	1 696	1 734
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 116	3 185	1 447	—	—	—	4 669	4 985
Some house	2 771	1 743	776	—	—	—	2 644	3 134
Different house in United States	1 303	1 370	665	—	—	—	1 261	1 843
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	566	702	340	—	—	—	240	269
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	189	92	47	—	—	—	532	594
Different MSA/PMSA	476	529	251	—	—	—	1 104	889
Not in on MSA/PMSA	72	47	27	—	—	—	85	91
Abroad	42	72	6	—	—	—	64	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	4 437	3 449	1 555	—	—	—	3 072	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 872	2 090	1 211	—	—	—	2 045	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 924	5 432
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	1 585
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 348	1 724	939	—	—	—	3 035	3 001
Car, truck, or van	2 234	1 492	883	—	—	—	2 762	2 776
Drove alone	2 061	1 256	793	—	—	—	2 558	2 475
Carpooled	173	236	90	—	—	—	204	301
Public transportation (including taxicab)	38	34	17	—	—	—	29	49
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	38	34	17	—	—	—	29	49
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	33	156	7	—	—	—	26	74
Other means	—	—	13	—	—	—	17	12
Worked at home	43	42	19	—	—	—	201	90
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.09	1.06	—	—	—	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	16.5	20.2	—	—	—	27.3	24.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	77	37	29	—	—	—	177	197
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	469	371	144	—	—	—	846	745
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	668	471	306	—	—	—	870	985
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	580	347	268	—	—	—	438	453
All other times	511	456	173	—	—	—	503	531
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 546	1 216	507	—	—	—	1 288	1 578
Middletown city	1 269	1 127	446	—	—	—	386	614
Cromwell town	86	58	13	—	—	—	118	62
East Hampton town	5	—	8	—	—	—	678	703
Portland town	82	16	7	—	—	—	61	150
Durham town	18	15	18	—	—	—	22	—
Hodsdon town	35	—	—	—	—	—	23	32
Middlefield town	51	—	15	—	—	—	—	17
Worked outside PMSA of residence	802	508	432	—	—	—	1 747	1 423
New Britain city	23	30	16	—	—	—	17	60
Berlin town	22	23	15	—	—	—	96	39
Remainder of New Britain, CT PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7
Hartford city	204	126	121	—	—	—	402	370
East Hartford town	76	16	16	—	—	—	189	99
Rocky Hill town	85	33	8	—	—	—	41	55
Aero 14	31	7	36	—	—	—	60	41
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	105	84	42	—	—	—	513	366
New Haven city	8	12	54	—	—	—	34	21
Meriden city	56	27	29	—	—	—	67	58
Wallingford town	34	14	19	—	—	—	24	51
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	81	86	32	—	—	—	30	54
Aero 20	24	38	—	—	—	—	72	53
Worked elsewhere	53	12	44	—	—	—	184	149

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 381	4 037	3 789	2 899	5 598	3 925	5 732	6 769
Native	4 262	3 862	3 556	2 753	5 216	3 853	5 616	6 588
Foreign born	119	175	233	146	382	72	116	181
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	20	34	7	56	5	6	18
Persons 5 years and over	4 107	3 800	3 549	2 688	5 259	3 639	5 307	6 359
In linguistically isolated households	—	31	80	13	131	11	6	27
Speak a language other than English	222	381	437	238	692	267	205	512
Do not speak English "very well"	28	71	161	74	227	57	50	97
Speak Spanish	34	60	88	51	92	21	28	87
Do not speak English "very well"	10	—	29	—	28	5	—	28
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	46	13	22	13	8	23
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	8	13	6	—	—	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 088	891	719	792	1 372	864	1 587	1 797
Preprimary school	80	45	98	106	98	86	163	222
Public school	47	29	75	42	61	27	109	130
Elementary or high school	729	644	341	433	850	546	1 065	1 044
Public school	641	574	294	396	786	466	970	982
College	279	202	280	253	424	232	359	531
Public college	180	148	179	183	271	164	247	318
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 077	2 816	2 883	2 019	3 988	2 765	3 714	4 579
Less than 9th grade	139	282	95	95	309	152	209	152
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	335	437	190	156	397	322	305	429
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	936	969	794	665	1 361	958	1 013	1 237
Some college, no degree	453	463	521	314	499	397	676	866
Associate degree	295	125	255	125	311	246	366	338
Bachelor's degree	593	316	705	387	721	412	661	1 054
Graduate or professional degree	326	224	323	277	390	278	484	503
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6	74.5	90.1	87.6	82.3	82.9	86.2	87.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.9	19.2	35.7	32.9	27.9	25.0	30.8	34.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	17	179	191	—	34	232	69	24
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 011	1 056	572	902	1 051	1 184	1 390	1 004
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 901	1 865	1 232	1 341	1 652	1 801	1 685	1 767
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 107	3 800	3 549	2 688	5 259	3 639	5 307	6 359
Same house	2 686	2 486	1 162	1 616	3 155	2 467	3 550	4 616
Different house in United States	1 414	1 314	2 340	1 067	2 080	1 134	1 749	1 678
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	135	263	181	54	328	183	149	214
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	541	497	536	390	489	498	418	504
Different MSA/PMSA	677	453	1 496	574	1 035	421	1 120	756
Not in an MSA/PMSA	61	101	127	49	228	32	62	204
Abroad	7	—	47	5	24	38	8	65
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 608	4 037	3 240	2 899	4 816	1 933	2 681	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 062	2 152	1 664	2 432	2 651	1 046	984	—
Rural population	2 773	—	549	—	782	1 992	3 051	6 769
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 066	—	223	—	649	888	413	1 339
On farms	32	—	15	—	—	14	29	175
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 500	1 952	2 598	1 653	2 464	2 190	3 077	3 983
Car, truck, or van	2 412	1 817	2 460	1 577	2 317	2 112	2 906	3 727
Drive alone	2 121	1 592	2 258	1 391	2 037	1 881	2 593	3 196
Carpooled	291	225	202	186	280	231	313	531
Public transportation (including taxicab)	12	—	33	20	6	19	26	27
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	—	28	20	6	13	22	20
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	—	5	—	—	6	4	7
Walked	17	53	52	15	35	11	31	43
Other means	10	12	14	7	40	6	20	19
Worked at home	49	70	39	34	66	42	94	167
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3	19.7	20.5	19.0	16.8	18.9	23.9	26.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	105	93	72	36	51	90	206	246
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	583	458	391	346	564	479	598	942
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	839	625	1 146	762	784	860	1 070	1 192
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	434	322	566	260	519	339	587	699
All other times	490	384	384	215	480	380	522	737
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 297	1 313	825	604	1 361	1 228	1 458	2 093
Middletown city	569	600	453	227	628	691	681	1 183
Cramwell town	60	66	300	355	671	33	43	49
East Hampton town	25	13	—	—	—	8	12	12
Portland town	571	543	29	10	39	42	29	72
Durham town	19	36	—	12	6	114	528	34
Haddam town	37	50	10	—	—	14	17	708
Middlefield town	16	5	33	—	17	326	148	35
Worked outside PMSA of residence	1 203	639	1 773	1 049	1 103	962	1 619	1 890
New Britain city	6	16	134	58	50	19	6	47
Berlin town	20	10	66	41	73	42	23	75
Remainder of New Britain, CT PMSA	—	9	20	12	—	41	12	49
Hartford city	298	164	488	310	266	112	142	308
East Hartford town	124	76	102	51	76	59	10	85
Rocky Hill town	63	11	153	147	142	28	56	157
Area 14	151	43	155	148	97	34	48	102
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	231	161	341	121	156	121	120	223
New Haven city	16	24	31	10	—	57	194	58
Meriden city	99	22	47	22	23	199	205	113
Wallingford town	29	25	69	44	45	38	199	49
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	30	33	68	36	64	149	312	67
Area 20	32	16	22	11	18	18	43	294
Worked elsewhere	104	29	77	38	93	45	249	263

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County				
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5602	Tract 5801
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	865 007	73 223	73 223	35 424	5 363	3 287	3 140
In labor force	602 896	53 055	53 055	25 100	4 020	2 090	2 317
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.7	72.5	72.5	70.9	75.0	63.6	73.8
Civilian labor force	601 618	52 823	52 823	25 035	4 020	2 090	2 317
Employed	572 120	50 614	50 614	23 923	3 795	1 985	2 210
Unemployed	29 498	2 209	2 209	1 112	225	105	107
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.6
Not in labor force	262 111	20 168	20 168	10 324	1 343	1 197	823
Institutionalized persons	17 497	1 941	1 941	1 213	72	201	-
Enrolled in school	37 955	3 613	3 613	2 190	162	139	108
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	113 082	8 725	8 725	4 158	696	511	453
Females 16 years and over	451 816	37 776	37 776	18 599	2 867	1 737	1 563
In labor force	283 188	25 313	25 313	12 469	1 946	997	1 042
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.7	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.9	57.4	66.7
Civilian labor force	283 111	25 313	25 313	12 469	1 946	997	1 042
Employed	271 391	24 409	24 409	11 945	1 834	975	1 015
Unemployed	11 720	904	904	524	112	22	27
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.2	5.8	2.2	2.6
With own children under 6 years	63 707	5 219	5 219	2 354	351	201	273
In labor force	40 276	3 579	3 579	1 549	262	147	185
With own children 6 to 17 years only	66 821	5 166	5 166	2 068	382	242	216
In labor force	54 130	4 359	4 359	1 744	335	211	178
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	86 426	6 960	6 960	3 188	516	273	351
All parents present in household in labor force	51 684	4 548	4 548	1 905	348	192	221
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	152 459	11 299	11 299	4 596	832	510	490
All parents present in household in labor force	112 458	8 893	8 893	3 536	706	427	370
Persons 16 to 19 years	55 901	5 111	5 111	2 801	265	219	158
Not enrolled in school	10 688	736	736	388	73	26	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 333	230	230	137	46	12	11
Not high school graduate	5 226	253	253	120	39	12	11
Employed	2 162	114	114	40	8	-	7
Unemployed	834	84	84	69	31	7	-
Not in labor force	2 230	55	55	11	-	5	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	572 120	50 614	50 614	23 923	3 795	1 985	2 210
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	83 313	7 394	7 394	3 249	574	291	238
Professional specialty occupations	93 708	9 083	9 083	4 253	576	331	409
Technicians and related support occupations	24 402	2 488	2 488	1 154	166	96	120
Sales occupations	68 102	5 517	5 517	2 523	376	209	208
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	107 309	8 827	8 827	4 307	562	316	410
Private household occupations	1 088	98	98	63	-	-	9
Protective service occupations	8 906	670	670	409	85	37	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	53 027	4 908	4 908	2 514	445	198	165
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 890	451	451	207	48	7	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	63 269	6 065	6 065	2 789	579	215	327
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33 449	2 658	2 658	1 308	193	141	173
Transportation and material moving occupations	15 429	1 209	1 209	523	121	76	84
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15 228	1 246	1 246	624	70	68	38
Construction	31 782	2 775	2 775	1 151	140	44	111
Manufacturing	109 478	9 908	9 908	4 446	757	496	498
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	30 760	2 741	2 741	1 005	83	104	147
Wholesale and retail trade	107 378	8 492	8 492	4 101	721	350	329
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85 244	6 317	6 317	3 011	432	180	239
Business and repair services	24 130	1 879	1 879	884	164	58	67
Professional and related services	135 346	14 256	14 256	7 277	1 093	593	594
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	572 120	50 614	50 614	23 923	3 795	1 985	2 210
Private wage and salary workers	464 021	40 735	40 735	19 582	3 077	1 579	1 677
Government workers	77 476	7 208	7 208	3 281	569	306	354
Local government workers	37 371	3 068	3 068	1 263	248	147	193
Self-employed workers	29 345	2 598	2 598	1 038	149	94	168
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	644 719	57 465	57 465	27 639	4 231	2 283	2 522
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	504 729	45 122	45 122	21 534	3 343	1 812	2 011
50 to 52 weeks	384 628	34 264	34 264	15 841	2 688	1 361	1 521
40 to 49 weeks	51 633	4 434	4 434	1 992	265	158	302
27 to 39 weeks	23 595	2 166	2 166	1 132	92	85	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	77 731	6 945	6 945	3 347	596	270	275
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	711 293	60 802	60 802	29 239	4 411	2 454	2 608
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28 265	1 738	1 738	940	108	107	92
With a mobility limitation	12 099	757	757	425	36	32	32
In labor force	4 144	378	378	249	10	6	25
With a self-care limitation	21 776	1 300	1 300	714	98	76	60
With a work disability	43 842	3 352	3 352	1 616	152	192	157
In labor force	21 817	1 998	1 998	955	83	79	112
Prevented from working	17 948	1 058	1 058	532	54	83	28
No work disability	667 451	57 450	57 450	27 623	4 259	2 262	2 451
In labor force	560 057	49 453	49 453	23 422	3 772	1 909	2 126
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	134 939	10 248	10 248	4 907	880	632	532
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25 513	1 815	1 815	929	122	153	77
With a mobility limitation	18 326	1 329	1 329	631	95	113	67
With a self-care limitation	15 684	1 095	1 095	541	69	90	53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	32 978	2 053	2 053	1 116	157	130	80
Mean family income (dollars)	22 931	26 908	26 908	25 969	23 978	18 464	22 614
1 worker	68 340	5 097	5 097	2 393	313	293	228
Mean family income (dollars)	45 679	39 451	39 451	36 263	44 836	42 868	36 046
2 or more workers	187 467	16 322	16 322	6 841	1 340	639	848
Mean family income (dollars)	66 696	64 318	64 318	59 720	62 552	59 181	59 893

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County								
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 290	3 521	4 930	5 363	2 791	2 199	1 686	694	4 379
In labor force	1 551	2 617	4 624	4 020	1 715	1 144	1 190	30	2 912
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.7	74.3	93.8	75.0	61.4	52.0	70.6	4.3	66.5
Civilian labor force	1 551	2 595	4 593	4 020	1 715	1 144	1 183	30	2 912
Employed	1 469	2 504	4 501	3 795	1 636	1 000	1 090	12	2 791
Unemployed	82	91	92	225	79	144	93	18	121
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	3.5	2.0	5.6	4.6	12.6	7.9	60.0	4.2
Not in labor force	739	904	306	1 343	1 076	1 055	496	664	1 467
Institutionalized persons	—	17	—	72	—	208	—	636	162
Enrolled in school	197	121	101	162	834	186	107	10	112
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	348	476	25	696	180	384	243	—	725
Females 16 years and over	1 223	1 889	2 515	2 867	1 347	1 207	914	193	2 386
In labor force	778	1 294	2 289	1 946	879	568	642	11	1 502
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.6	68.5	91.0	67.9	65.3	47.1	70.2	5.7	63.0
Civilian labor force	778	1 294	2 289	1 946	879	568	642	11	1 502
Employed	751	1 261	2 225	1 834	848	505	601	—	1 453
Unemployed	27	33	64	112	31	63	41	11	49
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	2.6	2.8	5.8	3.5	11.1	6.4	100.0	3.3
With own children under 6 years	149	228	277	351	42	157	132	—	427
In labor force	107	119	183	262	42	62	104	—	287
With own children 6 to 17 years only	102	182	183	382	45	90	144	5	410
In labor force	102	169	175	335	38	53	112	5	315
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	197	313	323	516	50	284	175	6	548
All parents present in household in labor force	113	173	198	348	50	100	135	6	331
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	247	442	389	832	76	207	341	19	828
All parents present in household in labor force	171	394	349	706	70	100	247	19	542
Persons 16 to 19 years	211	198	207	265	820	185	131	6	234
Not enrolled in school	6	48	55	73	8	10	40	—	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	5	11	46	8	—	13	—	8
Not high school graduate	—	9	11	39	—	—	—	—	8
Employed	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	11	31	—	—	—	—	8
Not in labor force	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 469	2 504	4 501	3 795	1 636	1 000	1 090	12	2 791
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	95	253	926	574	88	135	78	—	411
Professional specialty occupations	178	450	973	576	396	122	128	—	468
Technicians and related support occupations	70	136	304	166	87	36	63	—	143
Sales occupations	110	245	609	376	124	64	70	—	315
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	382	469	697	562	477	187	158	—	512
Private household occupations	—	5	6	—	9	—	10	—	23
Protective service occupations	21	18	104	85	23	—	16	—	47
Service occupations, except protective and household	213	250	216	445	211	208	229	2	210
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25	6	8	48	36	10	—	—	39
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	214	342	378	579	112	59	178	10	277
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	73	186	108	193	34	109	98	—	210
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	77	77	121	20	7	18	—	84
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	67	95	70	19	63	44	—	52
Construction	108	118	167	140	59	20	56	—	205
Manufacturing	219	551	851	757	80	223	250	10	520
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	49	143	277	83	52	25	41	—	113
Wholesale and retail trade	285	476	666	721	140	254	173	—	440
Finance, insurance, and real estate	221	344	927	432	51	64	101	—	295
Business and repair services	45	83	151	164	88	15	77	2	130
Professional and related services	434	597	1 115	1 093	1 039	304	316	—	834
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 469	2 504	4 501	3 795	1 636	1 000	1 090	12	2 791
Private wage and salary workers	1 252	2 084	3 809	3 077	1 433	859	911	10	2 127
Government workers	166	285	586	569	124	118	145	2	477
Local government workers	77	114	185	248	23	6	39	—	210
Self-employed workers	51	135	106	149	79	23	34	—	187
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 691	2 796	4 753	4 231	2 313	1 435	1 241	224	3 177
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 261	2 254	4 238	3 343	1 374	969	1 052	98	2 535
50 to 52 weeks	899	1 702	3 446	2 688	468	561	777	27	1 933
40 to 49 weeks	141	218	304	265	99	130	76	25	276
27 to 39 weeks	61	186	207	92	139	89	39	9	117
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	212	337	322	596	370	204	105	—	428
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 897	2 916	4 828	4 411	2 585	1 563	1 427	58	3 444
With a mobility or self-care limitation	200	95	50	108	23	111	63	10	134
With a mobility limitation	45	58	21	36	23	45	43	10	108
In labor force	40	41	21	10	12	19	14	—	86
With a self-care limitation	177	52	29	98	—	83	42	10	102
With a work disability	191	187	135	152	102	179	146	17	188
In labor force	128	107	108	83	61	72	83	—	122
Prevented from working	58	62	27	54	25	100	38	17	54
No work disability	1 706	2 729	4 693	4 259	2 483	1 384	1 281	41	3 256
In labor force	1 386	2 410	4 439	3 772	1 628	1 050	1 091	30	2 755
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	393	566	71	880	206	428	252	—	773
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	154	—	122	47	99	46	—	169
With a mobility limitation	44	98	—	95	44	72	13	—	128
With a self-care limitation	80	90	—	69	13	65	33	—	77
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	130	70	9	157	34	117	90	—	256
Mean family income (dollars)	21 658	22 906	18 872	23 978	22 310	14 419	23 426	—	37 825
1 worker	180	190	159	313	80	164	149	—	463
Mean family income (dollars)	24 860	38 578	55 670	44 836	37 461	22 601	26 859	—	35 634
2 or more workers	364	831	1 049	1 340	174	182	330	10	884
Mean family income (dollars)	49 015	55 030	54 700	62 552	73 485	43 895	50 445	34 153	63 725

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 702	2 598	1 271	—	—	—	3 849	4 181
In labor force	2 494	1 831	972	—	—	—	3 185	3 185
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.4	70.5	76.5	—	—	—	82.7	76.2
Civilian labor force	2 489	1 831	972	—	—	—	3 034	3 185
Employed	2 414	1 766	945	—	—	—	2 907	3 046
Unemployed	75	65	27	—	—	—	127	139
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.5	2.8	—	—	—	4.2	4.4
Not in labor force	1 208	767	299	—	—	—	664	996
Institutionalized persons	95	23	—	—	—	—	—	92
Enrolled in school	113	143	104	—	—	—	86	123
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	665	324	92	—	—	—	305	424
Females 16 years and over	1 968	1 440	650	—	—	—	1 858	2 139
In labor force	1 163	929	468	—	—	—	1 428	1 446
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.1	64.5	72.0	—	—	—	76.9	67.6
Civilian labor force	1 163	929	468	—	—	—	1 428	1 446
Employed	1 129	885	453	—	—	—	1 398	1 381
Unemployed	34	44	15	—	—	—	30	65
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	4.7	3.2	—	—	—	2.1	4.5
With own children under 6 years	246	240	105	—	—	—	267	318
In labor force	158	170	55	—	—	—	209	199
With own children 6 to 17 years only	212	199	114	—	—	—	441	372
In labor force	177	164	99	—	—	—	377	331
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	347	296	133	—	—	—	372	500
All parents present in household in labor force	216	180	55	—	—	—	306	324
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	480	495	240	—	—	—	820	831
All parents present in household in labor force	383	386	169	—	—	—	687	683
Persons 16 to 19 years	204	190	150	—	—	—	165	280
Not enrolled in school	48	49	17	—	—	—	35	57
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	18	17	—	—	—	7	22
Not high school graduate	24	21	8	—	—	—	—	21
Employed	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	16
Unemployed	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 414	1 766	945	—	—	—	2 907	3 046
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	306	172	211	—	—	—	512	453
Professional specialty occupations	397	291	274	—	—	—	589	496
Technicians and related support occupations	84	46	19	—	—	—	174	196
Sales occupations	289	200	121	—	—	—	260	286
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	446	279	138	—	—	—	526	462
Private household occupations	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	62	33	—	—	—	—	17	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	199	278	53	—	—	—	173	249
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	19	7	—	—	—	20	31
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	354	212	74	—	—	—	384	510
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	133	152	12	—	—	—	134	210
Transportation and material moving occupations	53	34	6	—	—	—	104	73
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	82	40	30	—	—	—	14	59
Construction	146	101	31	—	—	—	244	232
Manufacturing	486	332	167	—	—	—	629	709
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	118	55	49	—	—	—	233	145
Wholesale and retail trade	480	320	146	—	—	—	396	405
Finance, insurance, and real estate	324	161	91	—	—	—	436	375
Business and repair services	47	27	55	—	—	—	96	146
Professional and related services	577	606	362	—	—	—	677	851
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 414	1 766	945	—	—	—	2 907	3 046
Private wage and salary workers	1 860	1 401	759	—	—	—	2 438	2 426
Government workers	410	276	123	—	—	—	318	428
Local government workers	185	118	58	—	—	—	128	245
Self-employed workers	128	83	63	—	—	—	151	192
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 665	2 026	1 087	—	—	—	3 280	3 366
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 152	1 431	827	—	—	—	2 718	2 544
50 to 52 weeks	1 593	1 084	663	—	—	—	2 242	1 934
40 to 49 weeks	265	144	49	—	—	—	228	325
27 to 39 weeks	89	61	43	—	—	—	84	106
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	328	324	121	—	—	—	388	449
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 807	2 159	1 144	—	—	—	3 353	3 597
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85	41	20	—	—	—	23	135
With a mobility limitation	25	6	5	—	—	—	7	58
In labor force	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	37
With a self-care limitation	71	35	15	—	—	—	23	112
With a work disability	148	131	40	—	—	—	127	213
In labor force	81	87	23	—	—	—	82	163
Prevented from working	55	25	17	—	—	—	37	41
No work disability	2 659	2 028	1 104	—	—	—	3 226	3 384
In labor force	2 295	1 652	914	—	—	—	2 912	2 954
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	795	416	127	—	—	—	345	492
With a mobility or self-care limitation	125	59	6	—	—	—	79	62
With a mobility limitation	86	45	6	—	—	—	62	40
With a self-care limitation	87	27	—	—	—	—	56	43
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	155	76	22	—	—	—	50	72
Mean family income (dollars)	26 930	19 515	33 329	—	—	—	17 275	19 139
1 worker	327	274	94	—	—	—	262	339
Mean family income (dollars)	36 861	29 733	49 800	—	—	—	44 128	46 061
2 or more workers	749	560	368	—	—	—	1 036	1 169
Mean family income (dollars)	70 669	51 114	76 421	—	—	—	63 003	61 256

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 530	3 287	3 249	2 271	4 520	3 140	4 364	5 408
In labor force	2 624	2 090	2 730	1 695	2 606	2 317	3 255	4 268
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.3	63.6	84.0	74.6	57.7	73.8	74.6	78.9
Civilian labor force	2 614	2 090	2 730	1 689	2 606	2 317	3 255	4 268
Employed	2 542	1 985	2 618	1 673	2 517	2 210	3 142	4 051
Unemployed	72	105	112	16	89	107	113	217
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	5.0	4.1	.9	3.4	4.6	3.5	5.1
Not in labor force	906	1 197	519	576	1 914	823	1 109	1 140
Institutionalized persons	—	201	62	—	219	—	132	22
Enrolled in school	187	139	44	56	244	108	191	245
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	465	511	212	351	997	453	360	489
Females 16 years and over	1 722	1 737	1 720	1 179	2 354	1 563	2 185	2 720
In labor force	1 165	997	1 376	802	1 191	1 042	1 431	1 966
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.7	57.4	80.0	68.0	50.6	66.7	65.5	72.3
Civilian labor force	1 165	997	1 376	802	1 191	1 042	1 431	1 966
Employed	1 147	975	1 321	802	1 152	1 015	1 376	1 897
Unemployed	18	22	55	—	39	27	55	69
Percent of civilian labor force	1.5	2.2	4.0	—	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.5
With own children under 6 years	230	201	196	197	300	273	387	496
In labor force	178	147	153	134	207	185	244	374
With own children 6 to 17 years only	353	242	176	132	287	216	435	444
In labor force	287	211	161	118	202	178	355	395
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	320	273	265	266	394	351	515	516
All parents present in household in labor force	239	192	213	165	275	221	320	388
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	621	510	309	406	762	490	972	982
All parents present in household in labor force	491	427	272	337	528	370	767	795
Persons 16 to 19 years	228	219	135	125	248	158	348	404
Not enrolled in school	15	26	28	23	21	36	40	67
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	12	9	—	—	11	12	20
Not high school graduate	5	12	5	18	—	11	23	31
Employed	5	—	—	18	—	7	11	17
Unemployed	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	—	5	3	—	—	4	12	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 542	1 985	2 618	1 673	2 517	2 210	3 142	4 051
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	328	291	590	312	391	238	513	517
Professional specialty occupations	478	331	432	263	361	409	668	803
Technicians and related support occupations	122	96	156	84	80	120	154	152
Sales occupations	377	209	423	210	213	208	388	420
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	420	316	452	312	456	410	466	700
Private household occupations	7	—	5	9	—	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	37	23	25	17	8	51	25
Service occupations, except protective and household	245	198	131	146	373	165	252	462
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	7	25	14	43	21	48	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	309	215	174	127	308	327	329	593
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	104	141	90	54	164	173	91	189
Transportation and material moving occupations	49	76	38	68	57	84	79	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	68	79	49	54	38	103	111
Construction	153	44	158	70	105	111	210	297
Manufacturing	502	496	461	222	489	498	558	898
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	175	104	104	81	202	147	269	276
Wholesale and retail trade	442	350	441	287	436	329	597	708
Finance, insurance, and real estate	321	180	575	267	307	239	317	289
Business and repair services	99	58	123	65	121	67	115	105
Professional and related services	635	593	558	511	573	594	845	1 142
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 542	1 985	2 618	1 673	2 517	2 210	3 142	4 051
Private wage and salary workers	2 058	1 579	2 181	1 294	2 002	1 677	2 433	3 065
Government workers	351	306	280	307	372	354	491	720
Local government workers	173	147	132	119	147	193	259	262
Self-employed workers	121	94	152	72	135	168	218	257
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 873	2 283	2 762	1 827	2 914	2 522	3 489	4 510
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 235	1 812	2 410	1 424	2 264	2 011	2 646	3 524
50 to 52 weeks	1 713	1 361	1 928	1 137	1 672	1 521	2 111	2 804
40 to 49 weeks	280	158	241	153	235	302	222	298
27 to 39 weeks	96	85	129	54	106	64	115	195
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	383	270	208	203	371	275	472	579
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 005	2 454	2 889	1 889	3 238	2 608	3 783	4 747
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	107	95	27	78	92	82	87
With a mobility limitation	23	61	33	19	14	32	48	37
In labor force	17	6	5	—	9	25	24	6
With a self-care limitation	54	76	73	8	69	60	49	42
With a work disability	144	192	108	65	217	157	205	306
In labor force	59	79	43	40	126	112	124	219
Prevented from working	69	83	45	25	61	28	69	63
No work disability	2 861	2 262	2 781	1 824	3 021	2 451	3 578	4 439
In labor force	2 526	1 909	2 601	1 624	2 414	2 126	3 050	3 915
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	515	632	298	376	1 063	532	449	639
With a mobility or self-care limitation	73	153	52	51	77	77	110	108
With a mobility limitation	66	113	47	43	72	93	93	95
With a self-care limitation	50	90	47	12	86	53	57	60
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	121	130	47	49	203	80	82	103
Mean family income (dollars)	44 621	18 464	20 731	38 881	35 750	22 614	25 044	21 563
1 worker	225	293	199	192	294	228	329	343
Mean family income (dollars)	45 882	42 868	36 718	33 108	47 062	36 046	46 398	38 663
2 or more workers	956	639	782	603	866	848	1 145	1 437
Mean family income (dollars)	74 622	59 181	60 306	68 756	67 254	59 893	72 317	79 868

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County		
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	
					Tract 5414 Tract 5602 Tract 5801
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	411 507	34 387	34 387	16 832	2 583 1 519 1 470
Less than \$5,000	14 037	594	594	367	28 46 39
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25 727	2 030	2 030	1 396	197 119 32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 083	1 507	1 507	889	125 99 67
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50 828	4 272	4 272	2 485	392 200 186
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55 906	4 637	4 637	2 488	385 229 175
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81 752	7 275	7 275	3 704	512 338 330
\$50,000 to \$74,999	93 938	8 593	8 593	3 444	496 333 395
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38 278	3 576	3 576	1 354	326 91 216
\$100,000 or more	28 958	1 903	1 903	705	122 64 30
Median (dollars)	41 440	42 413	42 413	37 644	40 131 39 607 46 491
Mean (dollars)	49 337	48 603	48 603	43 430	47 689 42 063 48 126
Families	288 785	23 472	23 472	10 350	1 810 1 062 1 156
Median income (dollars)	48 771	50 558	50 558	44 339	48 396 45 767 50 291
Males 15 years and over, with income	396 882	34 582	34 582	16 266	2 459 1 519 1 577
Median income (dollars)	27 000	27 207	27 207	23 914	26 422 24 588 27 776
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.0	58.4	58.4	54.3	61.7 54.7 56.0
Median income (dollars)	35 054	35 126	35 126	32 004	30 862 33 406 33 513
Females 15 years and over, with income	406 346	34 758	34 758	17 295	2 661 1 583 1 425
Median income (dollars)	14 936	15 710	15 710	15 144	15 341 11 830 16 698
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	44.0 33.5 44.4
Median income (dollars)	24 054	24 875	24 875	24 745	23 179 22 415 23 722
Per capita income (dollars)	18 919	18 998	18 998	17 814	18 634 16 678 18 193
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	411 507	34 387	34 387	16 832	2 583 1 519 1 470
With earnings	338 157	29 156	29 156	14 002	2 133 1 196 1 295
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 514	49 708	49 708	44 858	49 748 44 022 47 334
With Social Security income	107 438	8 166	8 166	3 947	645 530 431
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 429	8 242	8 242	8 213	8 256 8 532 7 807
With public assistance income	24 671	1 327	1 327	813	83 75 51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 731	5 083	5 083	5 112	3 203 6 518 3 196
With retirement income	71 380	5 298	5 298	2 447	312 303 346
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 364	8 035	8 035	7 979	9 424 6 823 6 528
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	56 725	55 646	55 646	50 657	56 142 49 696 52 610
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 394	53 009	53 009	44 929	48 426 45 058 55 638
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 633	57 702	57 702	54 946	62 186 53 067 50 499
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 049	59 672	59 672	55 923	59 477 53 181 54 496
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 072	59 097	59 097	53 619	52 669 49 748 58 658
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 261	60 113	60 113	57 480	64 680 55 565 51 620
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 362	33 662	33 662	30 393	33 146 36 725 36 044
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 737	22 974	22 974	20 330	31 088 29 220 20 679
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 921	43 489	43 489	41 784	35 183 44 340 43 261
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	288 785	23 472	23 472	10 350	1 810 1 062 1 156
Householder worked in 1989	232 646	19 892	19 892	8 544	1 545 836 972
With related children under 18 years	136 842	10 852	10 852	4 682	812 475 507
With related children under 5 years	59 579	4 945	4 945	2 312	394 199 236
Married-couple families	228 737	19 281	19 281	7 894	1 526 854 1 018
Householder worked in 1989	190 890	16 627	16 627	6 657	1 326 690 848
With related children under 18 years	102 561	8 659	8 659	3 281	661 370 443
With related children under 5 years	46 882	4 153	4 153	1 737	337 170 228
Female householder, no husband present	47 244	3 169	3 169	1 989	187 137 97
Householder worked in 1989	31 546	2 378	2 378	1 496	153 84 83
With related children under 18 years	29 033	1 752	1 752	1 189	99 77 36
With related children under 5 years	10 757	653	653	495	24 22 8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	167 575	14 713	14 713	8 838	1 029 650 384
Nonfamily householder	122 722	10 915	10 915	6 482	773 457 314
65 years and over	43 212	3 269	3 269	1 680	304 215 118
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 055 695	85 303	85 303	39 081	6 439 3 780 3 925
Persons under 18 years	243 858	18 610	18 610	7 974	1 359 797 847
Related children under 18 years	242 692	18 599	18 599	7 974	1 359 797 847
Related children 5 to 17 years	169 304	12 594	12 594	5 121	874 560 561
Persons 65 years and over	134 939	10 248	10 248	4 907	880 632 532
Persons 75 years and over	52 808	4 162	4 162	2 036	338 261 168
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	15 299	674	674	505	39 32 21
Percent below poverty level	5.3	2.9	2.9	4.9	2.2 3.0 1.8
Householder worked in 1989	4 648	320	320	232	19 21 16
With related children under 18 years	12 495	557	557	430	32 20 21
With related children under 5 years	6 749	342	342	263	13 6 16
Married-couple families	3 719	191	191	104	7 18 12
Householder worked in 1989	1 294	74	74	25	— 13 12
With related children under 18 years	1 937	86	86	36	— 6 12
With related children under 5 years	1 022	74	74	29	— 6 12
Female householder, no husband present	10 790	450	450	381	20 14 9
Householder worked in 1989	3 024	222	222	191	11 8 4
With related children under 18 years	10 007	438	438	374	20 14 9
With related children under 5 years	5 474	251	251	222	9 — 4
Unrelated individuals	24 061	1 634	1 634	1 174	102 69 26
Nonfamily householder	13 922	910	910	616	39 41 26
65 years and over	7 224	416	416	255	30 31 17
Persons	74 785	3 792	3 792	2 745	207 169 103
Percent below poverty level	7.1	4.4	4.4	7.0	3.2 4.5 2.6
Persons under 18 years	28 080	1 223	1 223	908	56 51 43
Related children under 18 years	27 275	1 212	1 212	908	56 51 43
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 008	666	666	483	45 35 16
Persons 65 years and over	9 633	542	542	348	47 43 17
Persons 75 years and over	4 963	335	335	202	47 30 9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	32 182	1 293	1 293	794	87 94 53
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	96 300	5 234	5 234	3 706	361 270 113
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	168 049	10 661	10 661	6 908	774 636 291

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County								
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 136	1 797	2 915	2 583	596	1 197	868	12	2 119
Less than \$5,000	50	23	—	28	39	102	11	—	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79	124	45	197	103	336	122	5	145
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116	112	43	125	39	133	81	—	84
\$15,000 to \$24,999	212	330	283	392	85	284	130	—	321
\$25,000 to \$34,999	244	228	533	385	66	115	141	—	274
\$35,000 to \$49,999	212	414	848	512	115	164	153	2	392
\$50,000 to \$74,999	185	368	886	496	54	41	149	5	554
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	152	169	326	26	18	75	—	180
\$100,000 or more	19	46	108	122	69	4	6	—	131
Median (dollars)	29 153	38 979	43 057	40 131	31 389	16 228	31 009	46 250	40 924
Mean (dollars)	32 199	41 147	47 627	47 689	40 828	21 101	36 233	36 027	47 065
Families	674	1 091	1 217	1 810	288	463	569	10	1 603
Median income (dollars)	34 196	46 285	52 172	48 396	39 615	22 750	36 164	32 500	48 678
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 024	1 581	2 404	2 459	1 354	975	731	354	1 981
Median income (dollars)	19 525	24 987	31 052	26 422	4 690	12 009	22 123	3 615	26 664
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.6	58.4	78.1	61.7	18.4	29.0	54.2	5.6	54.9
Median income (dollars)	26 981	30 765	33 255	30 862	35 729	23 295	30 313	26 923	34 345
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 104	1 771	2 431	2 661	1 257	1 169	883	152	2 149
Median income (dollars)	12 828	16 155	25 021	15 341	4 603	8 326	14 821	4 071	15 866
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.4	44.0	64.5	44.0	17.4	23.8	43.1	4.6	39.4
Median income (dollars)	20 092	22 454	29 388	23 179	22 690	20 139	22 141	13 750	24 964
Per capita income (dollars)	13 796	17 366	24 990	18 634	13 083	11 728	14 364	4 922	17 682
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 136	1 797	2 915	2 583	596	1 197	868	12	2 119
With earnings	907	1 522	2 886	2 133	458	716	671	12	1 698
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 426	43 000	46 806	49 748	42 355	26 010	38 342	34 768	45 615
With Social Security income	273	442	72	645	193	478	231	—	546
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 816	7 028	5 190	8 256	8 490	6 924	8 447	—	9 049
With public assistance income	52	42	36	83	24	183	59	5	179
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 389	3 932	4 246	3 203	2 211	5 196	5 362	3 005	6 417
With retirement income	205	317	104	312	110	199	136	—	419
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 036	5 272	8 295	9 424	10 211	3 430	5 572	—	11 507
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 287	50 104	54 562	56 142	57 437	28 904	39 998	34 153	51 475
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 081	49 629	49 499	48 426	57 203	23 275	32 133	9 025	44 554
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 929	50 377	57 564	62 186	57 530	36 371	47 050	59 280	57 746
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 668	51 626	58 621	59 477	61 766	43 392	44 541	59 280	56 126
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 374	51 909	56 614	52 669	61 672	47 613	44 487	—	54 486
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 831	51 440	59 713	64 680	61 808	41 299	44 588	59 280	57 308
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 644	42 173	40 882	33 146	36 565	15 621	30 860	9 025	34 861
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 550	24 707	27 555	31 088	24 000	13 961	13 964	9 025	21 969
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 214	46 071	55 838	35 183	38 404	21 066	46 944	—	59 336
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	674	1 091	1 217	1 810	288	463	569	10	1 603
Householder worked in 1989	485	940	1 208	1 545	216	320	439	10	1 232
With related children under 18 years	281	432	470	812	94	272	294	10	816
With related children under 5 years	147	238	269	394	26	171	124	5	356
Married-couple families	449	923	934	1 526	224	181	332	5	1 196
Householder worked in 1989	340	800	934	1 326	168	140	271	5	927
With related children under 18 years	181	383	329	661	70	60	155	5	540
With related children under 5 years	115	224	234	337	20	29	78	5	231
Female householder, no husband present	191	137	191	187	47	244	203	5	371
Householder worked in 1989	128	117	182	153	148	141	141	5	269
With related children under 18 years	84	42	118	99	18	195	124	5	258
With related children under 5 years	32	7	35	24	6	134	46	—	118
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	620	842	2 336	1 029	575	977	458	31	648
Nonfamily householder	462	706	1 698	773	308	734	299	2	516
65 years and over	74	224	17	304	90	298	106	—	172
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 501	4 169	5 580	6 439	1 347	2 213	2 195	77	5 494
Persons under 18 years	480	790	712	1 359	131	491	546	25	1 417
Related children under 18 years	480	790	712	1 359	131	491	546	25	1 417
Related children 5 to 17 years	316	495	426	874	101	212	406	19	942
Persons 65 years and over	393	566	71	880	206	428	252	—	773
Persons 75 years and over	166	226	8	338	118	214	88	—	365
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	23	6	—	39	7	119	59	5	125
Percent below poverty level	3.4	.5	—	2.2	2.4	25.7	10.4	50.0	7.8
Householder worked in 1989	15	—	—	19	7	38	26	5	54
With related children under 18 years	23	—	—	32	—	107	59	5	113
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	13	—	87	32	—	70
Married-couple families	—	6	—	7	7	5	—	—	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	23	—	—	20	—	114	59	5	99
Householder worked in 1989	15	—	—	11	—	38	26	5	46
With related children under 18 years	23	—	—	20	—	107	59	5	99
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	9	—	87	32	—	56
Unrelated individuals	99	61	72	102	238	288	87	22	79
Nonfamily householder	49	51	27	39	89	200	34	—	47
65 years and over	13	41	—	30	18	88	15	—	9
Persons	165	72	72	207	248	649	289	40	511
Percent below poverty level	6.6	1.7	1.3	3.2	18.4	29.3	13.2	51.9	9.3
Persons under 18 years	43	—	—	56	—	231	134	13	260
Related children under 18 years	43	—	—	56	—	231	134	13	260
Related children 5 to 17 years	25	—	—	45	—	71	95	13	126
Persons 65 years and over	13	—	—	47	—	98	15	—	35
Persons 75 years and over	8	12	—	47	18	42	7	—	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	100	5	26	87	163	79	30	17	88
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	372	157	125	361	294	795	434	47	555
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	645	530	372	774	406	1 154	631	47	1 022

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 778	1 240	591	—	—	—	1 899	1 911
Less than \$5,000	51	25	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	97	134	9	—	—	—	90	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78	78	—	—	—	—	32	75
\$15,000 to \$24,999	218	169	61	—	—	—	188	205
\$25,000 to \$34,999	280	188	34	—	—	—	247	192
\$35,000 to \$49,999	448	313	131	—	—	—	490	424
\$50,000 to \$74,999	337	212	157	—	—	—	505	617
\$75,000 to \$99,999	183	80	126	—	—	—	240	247
\$100,000 or more	86	41	73	—	—	—	107	97
Median (dollars)	40 611	35 812	59 932	—	—	—	45 615	50 154
Mean (dollars)	48 527	41 956	65 925	—	—	—	50 602	51 918
Families	1 231	910	484	—	—	—	1 348	1 580
Median income (dollars)	45 229	38 814	61 932	—	—	—	53 149	53 762
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 682	1 110	611	—	—	—	1 999	2 009
Median income (dollars)	27 011	24 722	34 821	—	—	—	30 706	30 770
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.2	55.9	64.6	—	—	—	71.9	59.6
Median income (dollars)	33 722	33 092	45 946	—	—	—	36 674	38 425
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 800	1 314	604	—	—	—	1 690	1 925
Median income (dollars)	15 203	12 865	25 000	—	—	—	19 417	14 968
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.1	35.3	44.4	—	—	—	47.6	38.2
Median income (dollars)	25 471	19 590	38 182	—	—	—	24 423	24 205
Per capita income (dollars)	19 710	16 196	25 430	—	—	—	19 749	18 548
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 778	1 240	591	—	—	—	1 899	1 911
With earnings	1 402	1 060	537	—	—	—	1 723	1 717
Mean earnings (dollars)	51 012	40 889	64 538	—	—	—	51 068	51 650
With Social Security income	627	354	86	—	—	—	246	396
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 988	8 228	9 482	—	—	—	7 927	8 861
With public assistance income	61	89	—	—	—	—	46	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 717	3 891	—	—	—	—	6 996	4 238
With retirement income	341	224	80	—	—	—	211	228
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 761	7 295	11 784	—	—	—	6 997	7 632
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	56 181	42 037	69 292	—	—	—	57 638	56 077
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 856	36 332	72 535	—	—	—	52 665	54 686
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 321	47 125	66 429	—	—	—	63 139	57 223
Married-couple families (dollars)	61 010	47 710	70 367	—	—	—	58 134	58 865
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 930	44 616	75 102	—	—	—	54 611	59 366
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 021	50 145	65 993	—	—	—	62 078	58 458
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 103	25 504	44 721	—	—	—	64 185	32 468
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 815	17 289	42 292	—	—	—	36 143	25 405
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 655	37 112	45 977	—	—	—	115 319	40 399
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 231	910	484	—	—	—	1 348	1 580
Householder worked in 1989	958	729	462	—	—	—	1 246	1 427
With related children under 18 years	498	476	227	—	—	—	726	783
With related children under 5 years	244	233	105	—	—	—	265	318
Married-couple families	1 032	663	429	—	—	—	1 185	1 352
Householder worked in 1989	807	532	407	—	—	—	1 090	1 243
With related children under 18 years	387	304	206	—	—	—	635	642
With related children under 5 years	194	166	105	—	—	—	248	255
Female householder, no husband present	147	222	44	—	—	—	96	121
Householder worked in 1989	106	172	44	—	—	—	96	77
With related children under 18 years	72	159	15	—	—	—	71	88
With related children under 5 years	32	61	—	—	—	—	17	39
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	737	453	132	—	—	—	698	466
Nonfamily householder	547	330	107	—	—	—	551	331
65 years and over	233	139	23	—	—	—	119	118
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 342	3 169	1 555	—	—	—	4 818	5 312
Persons under 18 years	841	809	373	—	—	—	1 192	1 390
Related children under 18 years	841	809	373	—	—	—	1 192	1 390
Related children 5 to 17 years	520	545	265	—	—	—	865	960
Persons 65 years and over	795	416	127	—	—	—	345	492
Persons 75 years and over	320	147	46	—	—	—	132	185
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	35	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	2.8	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	19	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	23	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	23	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	22	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	13	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	13	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	48	73	5	—	—	—	38	56
Nonfamily householder	41	39	—	—	—	—	23	33
65 years and over	21	20	—	—	—	—	8	7
Persons	152	335	5	—	—	—	38	56
Percent below poverty level	3.5	10.6	.3	—	—	—	.8	1.1
Persons under 18 years	47	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	47	124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	33	34	—	—	—	—	8	7
Persons 75 years and over	14	28	—	—	—	—	8	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	101	98	—	—	—	—	22	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	179	373	14	—	—	—	140	139
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	479	777	71	—	—	—	329	385

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 621	1 519	1 756	1 092	2 052	1 470	1 833	2 402
Less than \$5,000	18	46	34	6	11	39	5	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	119	10	43	151	32	24	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	99	64	27	115	67	17	84
\$15,000 to \$24,999	144	200	178	91	274	186	137	184
\$25,000 to \$34,999	148	229	236	131	257	175	221	313
\$35,000 to \$49,999	257	338	468	217	306	330	332	409
\$50,000 to \$74,999	532	333	455	321	600	395	603	788
\$75,000 to \$99,999	268	91	251	180	224	216	281	224
\$100,000 or more	160	64	60	76	114	30	213	277
Median (dollars)	53 617	39 607	46 826	51 820	43 622	46 491	55 684	51 655
Mean (dollars)	60 765	42 063	51 853	54 244	48 060	48 126	61 477	62 552
Families	1 302	1 062	1 028	844	1 363	1 156	1 556	1 883
Median income (dollars)	57 809	45 767	50 671	56 292	55 595	50 291	58 625	54 571
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 792	1 519	1 516	1 083	2 117	1 577	2 095	2 609
Median income (dollars)	32 316	24 588	30 980	29 828	27 518	27 776	33 041	31 665
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.1	54.7	63.9	63.7	50.8	56.0	66.7	67.6
Median income (dollars)	41 979	33 406	35 469	37 625	38 477	33 513	40 706	36 892
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 591	1 583	1 597	1 108	2 164	1 425	1 889	2 491
Median income (dollars)	16 503	11 830	22 290	19 038	15 210	16 498	15 537	15 304
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.8	33.5	60.1	40.3	27.6	44.4	37.8	41.8
Median income (dollars)	23 525	22 415	27 724	28 639	26 297	23 722	24 453	23 271
Per capita income (dollars)	22 371	16 678	24 052	20 226	18 278	18 193	19 647	22 649
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 621	1 519	1 756	1 092	2 052	1 470	1 833	2 402
With earnings	1 380	1 196	1 612	961	1 427	1 295	1 705	2 138
Mean earnings (dollars)	61 043	44 022	52 053	52 694	52 105	47 334	58 792	64 168
With Social Security income	381	530	235	298	838	431	343	521
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 427	8 532	8 070	7 354	8 580	7 807	8 713	7 079
With public assistance income	44	75	40	19	52	40	76	49
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 690	6 518	5 940	8 594	3 594	3 196	5 853	5 009
With retirement income	223	303	109	233	549	346	286	363
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 214	6 823	7 374	9 418	6 572	6 528	10 169	10 226
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	66 867	49 696	53 930	58 912	58 206	52 610	64 346	69 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 030	45 058	50 428	56 368	62 432	55 638	65 739	70 078
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 220	53 067	56 036	60 697	55 391	50 499	62 959	68 348
Married-couple families (dollars)	70 185	53 181	58 073	61 378	60 616	54 496	65 937	72 185
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 756	49 748	53 111	60 260	64 034	58 658	67 817	73 575
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 084	55 565	61 255	62 220	58 010	51 620	63 839	70 922
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	35 485	36 725	39 286	44 197	38 557	36 044	37 333	33 345
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 953	29 220	34 117	36 083	24 358	20 679	22 230	29 257
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 721	44 340	41 291	48 131	41 590	43 261	45 504	37 557
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 302	1 062	1 028	844	1 363	1 156	1 556	1 883
Householder worked in 1989	1 111	836	950	698	1 060	972	1 376	1 672
With related children under 18 years	586	475	421	365	596	507	805	916
With related children under 5 years	212	199	195	189	272	236	350	397
Married-couple families	1 176	854	819	700	1 209	1 018	1 367	1 707
Householder worked in 1989	1 028	690	771	589	945	848	1 251	1 515
With related children under 18 years	544	370	328	301	553	443	741	821
With related children under 5 years	201	170	161	178	264	228	334	377
Female householder, no husband present	117	137	161	98	125	97	94	134
Householder worked in 1989	74	84	141	68	97	83	47	115
With related children under 18 years	42	77	62	49	32	36	38	63
With related children under 5 years	11	22	14	11	8	8	8	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	438	650	999	332	821	384	425	642
Nonfamily householder	319	457	728	248	689	314	277	514
65 years and over	167	215	130	80	419	118	72	151
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 370	3 780	3 715	2 892	5 124	3 925	5 565	6 721
Persons under 18 years	963	797	586	685	1 168	847	1 498	1 510
Related children under 18 years	963	797	586	685	1 168	847	1 487	1 510
Related children 5 to 17 years	693	560	352	474	829	561	1 062	1 117
Persons 65 years and over	515	632	298	376	1 063	532	449	438
Persons 75 years and over	209	261	100	119	580	168	171	201
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	18	32	11	13	23	21	24	27
Percent below poverty level	1.4	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4
Householder worked in 1989	11	21	6	8	7	16	13	13
With related children under 18 years	11	20	11	8	23	21	18	13
With related children under 5 years	11	6	11	—	7	16	13	13
Married-couple families	7	18	6	—	7	12	16	21
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	6	—	7	12	5	—
With related children under 18 years	—	6	6	—	7	12	10	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	6	—	7	12	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	11	14	—	5	16	9	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	8	—	—	—	4	8	—
With related children under 18 years	11	14	—	—	16	9	8	—
With related children under 5 years	11	—	—	—	—	4	8	—
Unrelated individuals	30	69	58	11	59	26	40	73
Nonfamily householder	21	41	28	6	29	26	20	61
65 years and over	9	31	16	6	9	17	13	43
Persons	83	169	97	44	165	103	141	151
Percent below poverty level	1.9	4.5	2.6	1.5	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.2
Persons under 18 years	29	51	17	14	69	43	63	23
Related children under 18 years	29	51	17	14	69	43	52	23
Related children 5 to 17 years	10	35	5	14	63	16	32	9
Persons 65 years and over	9	43	16	11	19	17	13	51
Persons 75 years and over	9	30	11	11	9	9	5	34
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	46	94	69	11	75	53	65	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	178	270	102	84	185	113	152	165
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	353	636	304	259	418	291	307	471

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County	Middletown city, Middlesex County	
			Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5412	Tract 5413
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	935 150	83 020	83 020	36 626	6 018	3 739	4 801
Native	867 315	79 197	79 197	34 251	5 391	3 438	4 664
Foreign born	67 835	3 823	3 823	2 375	627	301	137
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	11 833	575	575	439	88	32	41
Persons 5 years and over	875 724	77 663	77 663	34 416	5 593	3 461	4 554
Speak a language other than English	117 442	7 444	7 444	4 350	802	498	290
Do not speak English "very well"	45 325	2 305	2 305	1 504	308	176	122
In linguistically isolated households	23 291	999	999	720	204	64	61
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	217 906	20 321	20 321	9 121	1 274	679	885
Preprimary school	18 940	1 644	1 644	544	64	65	40
Public school	11 175	1 010	1 010	344	56	25	40
Elementary or high school	129 384	10 937	10 937	3 840	744	359	256
Public school	115 666	9 659	9 659	3 235	634	306	245
College	69 582	7 740	7 740	4 737	466	255	589
Public college	46 282	3 836	3 836	1 807	272	185	271
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	647 141	56 801	56 801	24 726	4 231	2 761	3 373
Less than 9th grade	50 240	4 301	4 301	2 546	450	257	24
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	73 628	6 068	6 068	2 817	589	415	120
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	193 977	16 824	16 824	7 060	1 206	926	579
Some college, no degree	104 581	9 250	9 250	3 886	700	391	512
Associate degree	47 544	4 356	4 356	1 719	402	130	275
Bachelor's degree	108 513	9 961	9 961	4 064	544	408	1 249
Graduate or professional degree	68 658	6 041	6 041	2 634	340	234	614
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	81.7	81.7	78.3	75.4	75.7	95.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.4	28.2	28.2	27.1	20.9	23.3	55.2
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	985	899	899	723	969	794	342
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	875 724	77 663	77 663	34 416	5 593	3 461	4 554
Same house	518 483	43 922	43 922	16 967	3 267	2 142	590
Different house in United States	346 291	33 097	33 097	17 030	2 195	1 225	3 915
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	59 661	7 278	7 278	380	790	380	600
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	149 695	6 347	6 347	1 415	203	150	193
Different MSA/PMSA	118 744	17 412	17 412	9 258	1 131	642	2 820
Not in an MSA/PMSA	18 191	2 060	2 060	1 030	71	53	302
Abroad	10 950	644	644	419	131	94	49
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	500 499	46 453	46 453	20 631	3 312	2 232	3 993
Car, truck, or van	461 485	42 464	42 464	18 210	3 078	2 116	3 815
Drove alone	409 115	37 680	37 680	16 096	2 664	1 909	3 406
Carpooled	52 370	4 784	4 784	2 114	414	207	409
Public transportation	11 904	538	538	322	32	42	67
Other means	16 791	2 167	2 167	1 657	168	27	60
Worked at home	10 319	1 284	1 284	442	34	47	51
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.7	20.7	18.6	18.2	19.6	22.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	373 593	24 402	24 402	11 674	1 916	1 140	1 148
Central city	126 891	15 611	15 611	9 715	1 515	834	878
Outside central city	246 702	8 791	8 791	1 959	401	306	270
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	126 906	22 051	22 051	8 957	1 396	1 092	2 845
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	758 636	67 820	67 820	30 946	4 912	3 126	4 295
In labor force	531 561	49 111	49 111	21 852	3 604	2 336	4 064
Employed	508 796	47 045	47 045	20 994	3 418	2 242	3 986
Unemployed	21 634	1 848	1 848	801	186	72	55
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	5.2	3.1	1.4
Females 16 years and over	395 595	34 952	34 952	16 203	2 620	1 690	2 186
Employed	239 706	22 497	22 497	10 325	1 654	1 129	1 964
Unemployed	8 405	717	717	360	73	29	43
With own children under 6 years	52 092	4 730	4 730	1 922	317	219	227
In labor force	33 747	3 269	3 269	1 288	228	110	145
With own children 6 to 17 years only	55 586	4 713	4 713	1 678	346	158	129
In labor force	46 024	3 986	3 986	1 415	306	145	121
Persons 16 to 19 years	44 997	4 335	4 335	2 161	243	120	149
Not enrolled in school	7 860	631	631	304	62	25	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 398	193	193	107	46	5	11
Not high school graduate	3 418	217	217	100	39	9	11
Employed	1 800	98	98	33	8	4	—
Unemployed	600	77	77	62	31	—	11
Not in labor force	1 018	42	42	5	—	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	570 628	53 262	53 262	24 173	3 831	2 505	4 174
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	443 908	41 842	41 842	18 853	3 018	2 059	3 742
50 to 52 weeks	342 420	31 955	31 955	13 975	2 390	1 553	3 052
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	615 148	55 913	55 913	25 150	3 997	2 557	4 222
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20 154	1 477	1 477	686	76	69	44
With a mobility limitation	9 090	649	649	317	36	36	21
In labor force	3 261	336	336	207	10	30	21
With a self-care limitation	15 241	1 082	1 082	503	66	33	23
With a work disability	36 061	2 967	2 967	1 258	143	149	128
In labor force	18 943	1 800	1 800	760	74	93	101
Prevented from working	18 856	914	914	394	54	38	27
No work disability	579 087	52 946	52 946	23 892	3 854	2 408	4 094
In labor force	493 099	45 787	45 787	20 432	3 387	2 150	3 908
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	127 894	9 963	9 963	4 675	843	530	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 518	1 758	1 758	893	114	143	—
With a mobility limitation	16 934	1 294	1 294	617	95	98	—
With a self-care limitation	14 225	1 065	1 065	511	61	79	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					
	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	6 018	2 445	1 995	1 437	4 867	2 712
Native	5 391	2 304	1 911	1 324	4 589	2 550
Foreign born	627	141	84	113	278	162
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	88	20	54	24	21	27
Persons 5 years and over	5 593	2 415	1 865	1 367	4 515	2 541
Speak a language other than English	802	253	212	268	491	446
Do not speak English "very well"	308	38	106	126	104	110
In linguistically isolated households	204	29	63	34	36	38
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 274	1 574	476	398	1 077	821
Preprimary school	64	21	28	38	93	62
Public school	56	21	28	13	47	37
Elementary or high school	744	89	149	177	666	402
Public school	634	57	110	141	577	361
College	466	1 464	299	183	318	357
Public college	272	93	39	90	219	154
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	4 231	822	1 286	969	3 437	1 688
Less than 9th grade	450	109	292	118	360	192
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	589	99	249	126	288	192
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 206	168	312	245	1 142	560
Some college, no degree	700	99	191	162	568	337
Associate degree	402	41	33	114	258	77
Bachelor's degree	544	85	134	160	473	153
Graduate or professional degree	340	221	75	44	348	177
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.4	74.7	57.9	74.8	81.1	77.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.9	37.2	16.3	21.1	23.9	19.5
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	969	173	753	897	1 222	957
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	5 593	2 415	1 865	1 367	4 515	2 541
Same house	3 267	630	608	2 736	2 736	1 434
Different house in United States	2 195	1 769	1 242	624	1 763	1 071
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	790	168	312	288	799	572
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	203	29	126	76	228	66
Different MSA/PMSA	1 131	1 386	727	225	653	386
Not in an MSA/PMSA	71	186	77	35	83	47
Abroad	131	16	15	9	16	36
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	3 312	1 318	724	778	2 426	1 434
Car, truck, or van	3 078	481	474	685	2 285	1 235
Drove alone	2 664	421	404	615	2 003	1 067
Carpooled	414	60	70	70	282	168
Public transportation	32	7	36	20	—	22
Other means	168	788	200	59	26	137
Worked at home	34	42	14	14	115	42
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.2	11.3	16.6	19.0	18.5	16.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 916	1 138	426	502	1 569	979
Central city	1 515	1 076	372	463	1 300	908
Outside central city	401	62	54	39	269	71
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 396	180	298	276	857	457
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	4 912	2 335	1 748	1 180	3 886	2 142
In labor force	3 604	1 441	877	2 559	2 559	1 497
Employed	3 418	1 369	748	771	2 490	1 465
Unemployed	186	72	129	29	69	27
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.0	14.7	3.6	2.7	1.8
Females 16 years and over	2 620	1 145	945	618	2 054	1 194
Employed	1 654	694	349	408	1 262	722
Unemployed	73	31	48	16	27	17
With own children under 6 years	317	42	68	88	358	163
In labor force	228	42	29	68	273	109
With own children 6 to 17 years only	346	45	69	82	297	133
In labor force	306	38	37	70	226	109
Persons 16 to 19 years	243	664	141	68	185	92
Not enrolled in school	62	8	10	20	34	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	46	8	—	—	8	8
Not high school graduate	39	—	—	—	8	8
Employed	8	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	31	—	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 831	1 936	1 124	877	2 841	1 670
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 018	1 195	699	743	2 260	1 154
50 to 52 weeks	2 390	450	393	517	1 746	904
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 997	2 146	1 156	953	2 961	1 742
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	23	15	20	111	32
With a mobility limitation	36	23	15	20	85	27
In labor force	10	12	6	5	77	27
With a self-care limitation	66	—	—	8	93	27
With a work disability	143	95	97	79	152	69
In labor force	74	54	48	46	104	42
Prevented from working	54	25	42	22	40	15
No work disability	3 854	2 051	1 059	874	2 809	1 674
In labor force	3 387	1 368	807	745	2 420	1 363
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	843	189	404	220	763	390
With a mobility or self-care limitation	114	41	94	46	169	53
With a mobility limitation	95	41	67	13	128	38
With a self-care limitation	61	7	60	33	77	27

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County		Middletown city, Middlesex County	
		Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	508 796	47 045	47 045	20 994	3 418	2 242	3 986	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	77 549	7 016	7 016	3 028	517	228	870	
Professional specialty occupations	86 489	8 637	8 637	3 935	510	405	930	
Technicians and related support occupations	21 790	2 353	2 353	1 024	151	129	245	
Sales occupations	63 339	5 279	5 279	2 354	368	231	556	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	93 317	8 170	8 170	3 718	515	427	594	
Private household occupations	805	78	78	43	-	5	-	
Protective service occupations	7 430	629	629	376	79	15	90	
Service occupations, except protective and household	42 752	4 287	4 287	1 970	336	224	180	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 508	425	425	181	48	6	8	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57 623	5 683	5 683	2 477	532	329	298	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26 841	2 241	2 241	911	171	120	70	
Transportation and material moving occupations	13 321	1 128	1 128	459	121	63	72	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13 032	1 119	1 119	518	70	60	73	
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	363 500	32 212	32 212	15 008	2 372	1 647	2 645	
Less than \$5,000	8 620	496	496	280	28	16	-	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19 772	1 764	1 764	1 151	197	119	39	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 281	1 392	1 392	785	125	106	43	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43 089	3 972	3 972	2 195	372	309	238	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	49 094	4 289	4 289	2 211	360	201	513	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73 626	6 971	6 971	3 464	460	381	774	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87 135	8 117	8 117	3 062	421	335	802	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	36 020	3 383	3 383	1 220	295	134	153	
\$100,000 or more	27 863	1 828	1 828	640	114	46	83	
Median (dollars)	43 311	42 907	42 907	38 319	38 492	38 812	42 481	
Mean (dollars)	51 521	49 010	49 010	43 682	47 192	41 086	47 267	
Families	253 079	21 879	21 879	9 040	1 654	1 016	1 050	
Median income (dollars)	51 112	51 108	51 108	45 621	47 422	45 865	53 259	
Per capita income (dollars)	20 223	19 502	19 502	18 697	18 886	17 869	26 167	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	363 500	32 212	32 212	15 008	2 372	1 647	2 645	
With earnings	299 963	27 288	27 288	12 440	1 930	1 384	2 616	
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 224	49 965	49 965	44 867	49 358	43 247	46 440	
With Social Security income	100 638	7 867	7 867	3 731	637	418	72	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 595	8 315	8 315	8 324	8 291	6 985	5 190	
With public assistance income	14 044	1 030	1 030	516	53	35	28	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 746	5 101	5 101	5 165	3 074	4 509	4 888	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	59 744	56 335	56 335	51 590	56 657	50 130	55 339	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 189	54 562	54 562	47 479	46 912	49 445	52 185	
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 965	59 656	59 656	55 470	59 844	51 548	59 066	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 321	59 328	59 328	53 762	50 919	51 346	57 446	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 662	35 577	35 577	33 018	30 950	42 928	41 118	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 416	24 828	24 828	22 265	27 860	24 359	29 884	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	253 079	21 879	21 879	9 040	1 654	1 016	1 050	
Householder worked in 1989	206 378	18 515	18 515	7 446	1 393	883	1 041	
With related children under 18 years	111 810	9 869	9 869	3 827	715	399	387	
With related children under 5 years	48 127	4 444	4 444	1 858	341	230	240	
Married-couple families	211 894	18 358	18 358	7 197	1 410	860	838	
Householder worked in 1989	176 436	15 769	15 769	6 021	1 210	750	838	
With related children under 18 years	92 016	8 159	8 159	2 895	587	357	294	
With related children under 5 years	42 159	3 905	3 905	1 536	288	216	219	
Female householder, no husband present	30 981	2 568	2 568	1 442	151	125	131	
Householder worked in 1989	21 876	1 914	1 914	1 086	117	110	122	
With related children under 18 years	15 973	1 297	1 297	748	80	35	70	
With related children under 5 years	4 719	410	410	252	24	7	21	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	145 756	13 670	13 670	7 940	934	739	2 115	
Nonfamily householder	110 421	10 333	10 333	5 968	718	631	1 595	
65 years and over	40 659	3 158	3 158	1 596	296	211	10	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	910 053	78 865	78 865	33 699	5 847	3 704	4 801	
Persons under 18 years	195 576	16 650	16 650	6 252	1 207	676	538	
Related children under 18 years	194 699	16 639	16 639	6 252	1 207	676	538	
Related children 5 to 17 years	135 801	11 322	11 322	4 042	782	398	291	
Persons 65 years and over	127 894	9 963	9 963	4 675	843	530	50	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	6 932	455	455	286	35	6	-	
Percent below poverty level	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.1	.6	-	
Householder worked in 1989	2 464	241	241	153	19	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	5 073	345	345	218	28	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	2 593	186	186	107	9	-	-	
Married-couple families	2 631	171	171	84	7	6	-	
Householder worked in 1989	900	67	67	18	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	1 238	73	73	23	-	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	663	61	61	16	-	-	-	
Female householder, no husband present	3 888	255	255	186	20	-	-	
Householder worked in 1989	1 400	150	150	119	11	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	3 582	243	243	179	20	-	-	
With related children under 5 years	1 835	112	112	83	9	-	-	
Unrelated individuals	17 384	1 394	1 394	945	102	45	34	
Nonfamily householder	10 464	775	775	492	39	39	17	
65 years and over	6 122	369	369	219	30	32	-	
Persons	38 629	2 803	2 803	1 767	194	56	34	
Percent below poverty level	4.2	3.6	3.6	5.2	3.3	1.5	.7	
Persons under 18 years	10 811	741	741	426	47	-	-	
Related children under 18 years	10 237	730	730	426	47	-	-	
Related children 5 to 17 years	6 916	431	431	248	40	-	-	
Persons 65 years and over	7 983	492	492	309	47	43	-	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	15 903	1 129	1 129	630	74	5	17	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	54 042	4 062	4 062	2 558	348	141	72	

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					
	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	3 418	1 369	748	771	2 490	1 465
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	517	88	119	78	385	159
Professional specialty occupations.....	510	362	100	111	440	277
Technicians and related support occupations.....	151	76	31	44	143	46
Sales occupations.....	368	124	48	53	310	169
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	515	330	141	138	442	249
Private household occupations.....	9	9	—	—	23	6
Protective service occupations.....	79	23	—	16	47	33
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	336	169	165	146	140	188
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	48	23	10	—	39	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	532	104	30	118	258	192
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	171	34	49	37	148	92
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	121	20	7	—	63	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	70	7	48	30	52	13
INCOME IN 1989						
Households.....	2 372	548	916	644	1 897	1 052
Less than \$5,000.....	28	30	83	4	12	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	197	74	241	94	106	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	125	36	120	46	74	64
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	372	85	214	92	284	142
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	360	66	80	93	242	137
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	460	115	134	153	377	277
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	421	54	22	115	506	193
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	295	19	18	47	165	80
\$100,000 or more.....	114	69	4	—	131	37
Median (dollars).....	38 492	33 068	16 129	33 971	42 044	37 243
Mean (dollars).....	47 192	42 850	21 392	36 295	48 870	44 097
Families.....	1 654	271	297	390	1 395	733
Median income (dollars).....	47 422	39 904	24 150	40 817	50 680	40 544
Per capita income (dollars).....	18 886	14 595	12 455	16 156	19 368	18 522
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households.....	2 372	548	916	644	1 897	1 052
With earnings.....	1 930	417	530	502	1 530	872
Mean earnings (dollars).....	49 358	44 877	26 624	36 992	46 470	43 773
With Social Security income.....	637	179	404	182	542	332
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 291	8 839	7 142	8 890	9 043	8 299
With public assistance income.....	53	13	113	39	80	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 074	1 424	4 335	5 086	7 996	4 229
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars).....	56 657	58 589	32 102	43 118	54 325	44 867
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	46 912	57 203	27 841	35 207	49 198	40 503
Married-couple families (dollars).....	59 844	63 630	45 606	46 103	55 875	49 199
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	50 919	61 672	50 661	46 624	54 037	46 972
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	30 950	36 565	16 149	35 749	45 328	28 064
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	27 860	24 000	13 470	12 043	30 521	15 961
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families.....	1 654	271	297	390	1 395	733
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 393	202	202	296	1 081	575
With related children under 18 years.....	715	94	166	182	646	329
With related children under 5 years.....	341	26	86	75	279	160
Married-couple families.....	1 410	207	136	260	1 112	572
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 210	154	95	208	847	460
With related children under 18 years.....	587	70	49	112	483	231
With related children under 5 years.....	288	20	23	52	220	138
Female householder, no husband present.....	151	47	138	110	247	142
Householder worked in 1989.....	117	31	90	75	198	96
With related children under 18 years.....	80	18	100	63	145	91
With related children under 5 years.....	24	6	55	23	51	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	934	508	818	367	606	436
Nonfamily householder.....	718	277	619	254	502	319
65 years and over.....	296	86	277	93	172	133
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	5 847	1 245	1 575	1 437	4 683	2 552
Persons under 18 years.....	1 207	131	252	266	1 079	558
Related children under 18 years.....	1 207	131	252	266	1 079	558
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	782	101	122	196	727	387
Persons 65 years and over.....	843	189	404	220	763	399
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families.....	35	—	58	29	51	49
Percent below poverty level.....	2.1	—	19.5	7.4	3.7	6.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	19	—	25	18	33	24
With related children under 18 years.....	28	—	46	29	39	30
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	31	16	14	6
Married-couple families.....	7	—	5	—	18	26
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—	—	—	—	12
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—	—	—	6	7
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—	—	6	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	20	—	53	29	25	23
Householder worked in 1989.....	11	—	25	18	25	12
With related children under 18 years.....	20	—	46	29	25	23
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	31	16	—	6
Unrelated individuals.....	102	193	219	80	65	62
Nonfamily householder.....	39	69	164	27	33	28
65 years and over.....	30	14	83	8	9	14
Persons.....	194	193	377	163	233	202
Percent below poverty level.....	3.3	15.5	23.9	11.3	5.0	7.9
Persons under 18 years.....	47	—	89	45	87	68
Related children under 18 years.....	47	—	89	45	87	68
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	40	—	28	29	53	56
Persons 65 years and over.....	47	14	93	8	35	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	74	129	52	30	46	78
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	348	228	498	220	277	240

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Middlesex County		
	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	94 135	5 454	5 454	4 753	449
Native	80 209	5 092	5 092	4 414	388
Foreign born	13 926	362	362	339	61
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	508	6	6	6	-
Persons 5 years and over	85 639	4 856	4 856	4 182	414
Speak a language other than English	7 703	298	298	271	67
Do not speak English "very well"	2 542	45	45	45	15
In linguistically isolated households	1 245	6	6	6	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 619	1 808	1 808	1 579	182
Preprimary school	1 632	139	139	127	9
Public school	1 294	72	72	67	9
Elementary or high school	19 623	1 131	1 131	962	89
Public school	18 283	1 030	1 030	892	89
College	7 364	538	538	490	84
Public college	5 575	188	188	151	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	53 426	2 790	2 790	2 360	230
Less than 9th grade	5 293	278	278	253	9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 756	574	574	506	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 183	875	875	760	83
Some college, no degree	8 615	334	334	273	18
Associate degree	2 774	178	178	155	18
Bachelor's degree	4 415	401	401	302	70
Graduate or professional degree	2 390	150	150	111	32
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	69.5	69.5	67.8	96.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.7	19.7	19.7	17.5	44.3
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 298	1 037	1 037	1 058	789
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	85 639	4 856	4 856	4 182	414
Same house	39 291	2 179	2 179	1 876	131
Different house in United States	42 870	2 607	2 607	2 236	283
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25 249	1 048	1 048	983	137
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 850	91	91	67	-
Different MSA/PMSA	9 641	1 426	1 426	1 144	146
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 130	42	42	42	-
Abroad	3 478	70	70	70	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	41 087	2 511	2 511	2 162	288
Car, truck, or van	31 405	2 146	2 146	1 808	273
Drove alone	24 745	1 684	1 684	1 378	258
Carpooled	6 660	462	462	430	15
Public transportation	6 715	126	126	126	-
Other means	2 555	225	225	221	15
Worked at home	412	14	14	7	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	18.4	18.4	18.0	19.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	36 116	1 645	1 645	1 441	186
Central city	21 118	1 336	1 336	1 234	186
Outside central city	14 998	309	309	207	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 971	866	866	721	102
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	68 943	4 000	4 000	3 438	327
In labor force	47 511	2 919	2 919	2 527	313
Employed	42 325	2 613	2 613	2 255	288
Unemployed	5 055	295	295	264	25
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	10.1	10.1	10.5	8.0
Females 16 years and over	36 519	2 094	2 094	1 852	188
Employed	22 236	1 404	1 404	1 235	149
Unemployed	2 263	138	138	129	25
With own children under 6 years	6 776	372	372	334	14
In labor force	4 452	219	219	189	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 617	321	321	293	29
In labor force	5 331	279	279	255	29
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 602	609	609	507	22
Not enrolled in school	1 644	89	89	77	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 047	37	37	30	-
Not high school graduate	889	27	27	20	-
Employed	206	7	7	7	-
Unemployed	115	7	7	7	-
Not in labor force	568	13	13	6	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 850	3 129	3 129	2 696	308
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 171	2 472	2 472	2 140	240
50 to 52 weeks	28 972	1 806	1 806	1 553	220
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	60 793	3 595	3 595	3 133	304
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 390	234	234	227	19
With a mobility limitation	1 669	103	103	103	-
In labor force	486	42	42	42	-
With a self-care limitation	4 487	191	191	184	19
With a work disability	4 906	336	336	309	9
In labor force	1 864	170	170	167	9
Prevented from working	2 543	123	123	117	-
No work disability	55 887	3 259	3 259	2 824	295
In labor force	44 404	2 697	2 697	2 316	289
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 353	186	186	155	23
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 374	47	47	36	8
With a mobility limitation	897	25	25	14	-
With a self-care limitation	1 061	30	30	30	8

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County						
	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	443	625	449	487	624	705	626
Native	428	513	388	487	604	678	587
Foreign born	15	112	61	—	20	27	39
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	426	596	414	361	562	582	539
Speak a language other than English	47	38	67	—	20	—	57
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	15	—	—	—	10
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	132	178	182	71	202	253	249
Preprimary school	18	27	9	25	15	—	8
Public school	—	11	9	12	15	—	8
Elementary or high school	79	113	89	26	175	232	220
Public school	79	113	89	26	164	181	220
College	35	38	84	20	12	21	21
Public college	14	24	42	—	—	21	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	263	393	230	259	303	288	255
Less than 9th grade	28	—	9	52	54	35	14
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	69	22	—	65	65	154	55
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	52	145	83	109	138	40	88
Some college, no degree	37	54	18	21	22	31	61
Associate degree	40	46	18	—	—	9	22
Bachelor's degree	25	119	70	12	18	19	6
Graduate or professional degree	12	7	32	—	6	—	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.1	94.4	96.1	54.8	60.7	34.4	72.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	32.1	44.3	4.6	7.9	6.6	5.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	796	1 066	789	966	1 397	1 579	1 503
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	426	596	414	361	562	582	539
Same house	286	174	131	106	356	356	251
Different house in United States	140	410	283	255	206	214	257
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	110	115	137	158	137	101	125
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	6	—	12	—	—	26
Different MSA/PMSA	30	274	146	63	60	113	106
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	15	—	22	—	—	—
Abroad	—	12	—	—	—	12	31
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	235	406	288	179	246	223	239
Car, truck, or van	202	394	273	122	219	173	216
Drove alone	126	335	258	86	136	99	148
Carpooled	76	59	15	36	83	74	68
Public transportation	6	12	—	57	—	26	12
Other means	20	—	15	—	27	24	11
Worked at home	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	22.8	19.0	15.0	15.3	18.6	15.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	109	191	186	149	170	154	188
Central city	90	155	186	116	127	107	174
Outside central city	19	36	—	33	43	47	14
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	126	215	102	30	76	69	51
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	368	491	327	347	428	402	394
In labor force	259	441	313	194	338	284	290
Employed	240	413	288	179	279	232	252
Unemployed	19	20	25	15	59	52	38
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	4.6	8.0	7.7	17.5	18.3	13.1
Females 16 years and over	177	260	188	181	269	266	214
Employed	110	209	149	100	177	147	146
Unemployed	4	11	25	15	25	22	27
With own children under 6 years	—	38	14	69	39	64	70
In labor force	—	26	14	23	31	9	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	24	54	29	—	50	78	58
In labor force	24	54	29	—	36	59	53
Persons 16 to 19 years	78	58	22	24	56	40	98
Not enrolled in school	23	6	11	—	13	—	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	13	—	10
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	264	451	308	244	313	281	300
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	182	374	240	218	263	225	241
50 to 52 weeks	143	334	220	148	218	153	159
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	332	476	304	314	396	398	359
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	6	19	82	43	23	6
With a mobility limitation	22	—	—	25	23	23	—
In labor force	11	—	—	13	9	9	—
With a self-care limitation	19	6	19	69	34	9	6
With a work disability	38	7	9	71	51	36	47
In labor force	14	7	9	18	37	18	30
Prevented from working	24	—	—	53	—	14	10
No work disability	294	469	295	243	345	362	312
In labor force	238	419	289	176	301	266	260
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	36	7	23	13	32	4	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	—	8	5	—	—	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	11	—	8	5	—	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County		
	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 325	2 613	2 613	2 255	288
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 021	260	260	164	38
Professional specialty occupations	4 555	263	263	192	49
Technicians and related support occupations	1 497	94	94	89	15
Sales occupations	3 162	175	175	141	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 278	473	473	439	40
Private household occupations	262	16	16	16	—
Protective service occupations	1 128	30	30	22	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 974	433	433	391	69
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	154	19	19	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 444	307	307	271	47
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 740	391	391	376	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 625	77	77	60	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 485	75	75	75	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	31 964	1 713	1 713	1 493	175
Less than \$5,000	3 286	78	78	67	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 484	224	224	203	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 531	100	100	89	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 401	241	241	234	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 659	267	267	216	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 754	262	262	223	52
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 544	337	337	296	55
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 676	146	146	117	26
\$100,000 or more	629	58	58	48	8
Median (dollars)	27 744	32 253	32 253	31 681	50 684
Mean (dollars)	33 054	42 489	42 489	42 157	52 982
Families	22 531	1 237	1 237	1 072	120
Median income (dollars)	31 753	34 415	34 415	32 788	53 412
Per capita income (dollars)	11 588	13 726	13 726	13 316	17 975
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	31 964	1 713	1 713	1 493	175
With earnings	26 152	1 460	1 460	1 285	167
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 516	46 441	46 441	45 678	53 348
With Social Security income	5 081	247	247	175	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 351	6 314	6 314	6 150	5 470
With public assistance income	5 476	239	239	239	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 375	4 860	4 860	4 860	3 714
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	36 469	45 813	45 813	44 511	50 212
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 085	34 227	34 227	32 105	59 736
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 471	61 110	61 110	61 718	53 579
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 806	52 596	52 596	51 268	65 291
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 261	25 915	25 915	24 427	42 358
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 329	18 430	18 430	17 383	43 657
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	22 531	1 237	1 237	1 072	120
Householder worked in 1989	17 741	1 068	1 068	907	120
With related children under 18 years	14 924	751	751	689	74
With related children under 5 years	6 819	428	428	397	37
Married-couple families	10 441	671	671	549	84
Householder worked in 1989	8 984	614	614	496	84
With related children under 18 years	5 996	346	346	298	55
With related children under 5 years	2 740	200	200	169	37
Female householder, no husband present	10 550	526	526	483	36
Householder worked in 1989	7 478	414	414	371	36
With related children under 18 years	8 072	391	391	377	19
With related children under 5 years	3 651	222	222	222	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 252	804	804	696	90
Nonfamily householder	9 433	476	476	421	55
65 years and over	2 135	93	93	66	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	90 271	4 858	4 858	4 262	416
Persons under 18 years	27 399	1 495	1 495	1 371	100
Related children under 18 years	27 220	1 495	1 495	1 371	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 990	909	909	808	73
Persons 65 years and over	5 353	186	186	155	23
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	4 119	190	190	190	—
Percent below poverty level	18.3	15.4	15.4	17.7	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 383	74	74	74	—
With related children under 18 years	3 559	183	183	183	—
With related children under 5 years	2 004	142	142	142	—
Married-couple families	533	20	20	20	—
Householder worked in 1989	189	7	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years	312	13	13	13	—
With related children under 5 years	155	13	13	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	3 383	170	170	170	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 091	67	67	67	—
With related children under 18 years	3 094	170	170	170	—
With related children under 5 years	1 766	129	129	129	—
Unrelated individuals	4 044	161	161	150	—
Nonfamily householder	2 354	105	105	94	—
65 years and over	880	42	42	31	—
Persons	17 776	765	765	754	—
Percent below poverty level	19.7	15.7	15.7	17.7	—
Persons under 18 years	7 772	381	381	381	—
Related children under 18 years	7 629	381	381	381	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 781	149	149	149	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 255	45	45	34	—
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 460	118	118	118	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 521	859	859	838	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County						
	Troct 5412	Troct 5413	Troct 5414 (pt.)	Troct 5416	Troct 5417	Troct 5419	Troct 5421
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	240	413	288	179	279	232	252
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	25	44	38	—	—	16	13
Professional specialty occupations -----	32	21	49	11	17	13	9
Technicians and related support occupations -----	7	34	15	—	19	—	—
Sales occupations -----	14	42	8	12	17	—	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	42	76	40	41	20	55	22
Private household occupations -----	—	6	—	—	10	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	17	36	69	23	73	56	77
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	13	80	47	23	46	13	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	66	38	22	54	56	58	60
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	14	5	—	—	14	21	6
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	7	22	—	15	7	—	15
INCOME IN 1989							
Households -----	144	217	175	227	189	181	172
Less than \$5,000 -----	7	—	—	8	7	26	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	5	6	—	74	28	34	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	6	—	—	13	30	10	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	21	19	16	65	32	37	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	21	14	18	35	34	20	46
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	33	68	52	24	—	10	36
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	33	76	55	8	30	34	12
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	18	9	26	—	28	10	—
\$100,000 or more -----	—	25	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	42 188	50 310	50 684	16 850	24 219	19 471	25 833
Mean (dollars) -----	42 516	54 421	52 982	19 935	35 049	28 432	26 577
Families -----	75	146	120	129	148	167	161
Median income (dollars) -----	47 375	43 235	53 412	18 438	26 071	20 341	25 781
Per capito income (dollars) -----	13 317	18 360	17 975	11 402	11 324	7 535	7 303
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households -----	144	217	175	227	189	181	172
With earnings -----	132	217	167	159	139	132	172
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	41 229	53 491	53 348	23 044	41 878	34 525	25 175
With Social Security income -----	24	—	8	57	44	4	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 782	—	5 470	6 678	6 640	9 872	3 656
With public assistance income -----	7	8	23	49	15	94	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	1 044	2 000	3 714	7 666	6 083	4 972	2 190
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars) -----	49 747	49 090	50 212	23 493	31 261	29 494	26 722
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	52 375	35 961	59 736	13 453	27 367	21 124	24 027
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	52 688	52 842	53 579	37 566	38 144	61 251	32 351
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	62 787	49 629	65 291	—	41 471	55 193	30 987
Female householder, na husband present (dollars) -----	34 308	40 366	42 358	14 247	26 515	14 318	20 959
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 600	24 003	43 657	13 453	16 052	10 501	18 444
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families -----	75	146	120	129	148	167	161
Householder worked in 1989 -----	57	146	120	96	117	115	133
With related children under 18 years -----	33	83	74	69	91	135	141
With related children under 5 years -----	8	29	37	69	44	77	73
Married-couple families -----	63	81	84	34	58	54	75
Householder worked in 1989 -----	50	81	84	34	49	50	56
With related children under 18 years -----	26	35	55	—	33	33	63
With related children under 5 years -----	8	15	37	—	21	10	23
Female householder, no husband present -----	12	60	36	80	82	113	80
Householder worked in 1989 -----	7	60	36	47	60	65	76
With related children under 18 years -----	7	48	19	69	50	102	66
With related children under 5 years -----	—	14	—	69	23	67	39
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	90	132	90	131	87	42	17
Nonfamily householder -----	69	71	55	98	41	14	1
65 years and over -----	13	7	8	10	13	—	6
Persons far whom poverty status is determined -----	443	625	416	455	624	658	546
Persons under 18 years -----	114	164	100	140	224	271	232
Related children under 18 years -----	114	164	100	140	224	271	232
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	97	135	73	14	162	148	15
Persons 65 years and over -----	36	7	23	13	32	4	17
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	—	—	—	46	30	69	39
Percent below poverty level -----	—	—	—	35.7	20.3	41.3	23.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—	—	13	8	21	23
With related children under 18 years -----	—	—	—	46	30	69	39
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	46	16	56	24
Married-couple families -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Female householder, no husband present -----	—	—	—	46	30	69	39
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—	—	13	8	21	23
With related children under 18 years -----	—	—	—	46	30	69	39
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	46	16	56	24
Unrelated individuals -----	16	—	—	47	7	14	11
Nonfamily householder -----	12	—	—	25	7	14	17
65 years and over -----	9	—	—	—	7	—	8
Persons -----	16	—	—	181	126	248	118
Percent below poverty level -----	3.6	—	—	39.8	20.2	37.7	21.3
Persons under 18 years -----	—	—	—	88	89	148	53
Related children under 18 years -----	—	—	—	88	89	148	53
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	—	—	—	—	66	48	35
Persons 65 years and over -----	9	—	—	—	7	—	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	—	—	—	22	—	42	20
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	16	15	—	200	164	248	118

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	2 105
Native	1 948
Foreign born	157
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 022
Speak a language other than English	314
Do not speak English "very well"	82
In linguistically isolated households	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	554
Preprimary school	23
Public school	18
Elementary or high school	409
Public school	398
College	122
Public college	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	1 392
Less than 9th grade	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	368
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	505
Some college, no degree	254
Associate degree	57
Bachelor's degree	48
Graduate or professional degree	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 455
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	2 022
Some house	1 006
Different house in United States	963
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	348
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	364
Different MSA/PMSA	227
Not in on MSA/PMSA	24
Abroad	53
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	1 064
Car, truck, or van	886
Drove alone	744
Carpooled	142
Public transportation	79
Other means	88
Worked at home	11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	894
Central city	340
Outside central city	554
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	170
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	1 672
In labor force	1 240
Employed	1 093
Unemployed	147
Percent of civilian labor force	11.9
Females 16 years and over	908
Employed	561
Unemployed	60
With own children under 6 years	86
In labor force	79
With own children 6 to 17 years only	156
In labor force	110
Persons 16 to 19 years	87
Not enrolled in school	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	—
Not high school graduate	12
Employed	12
Unemployed	—
Not in labor force	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 175
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	946
50 to 52 weeks	734
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 420
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85
With a mobility limitation	35
In labor force	10
With a self-care limitation	71
With a work disability	192
In labor force	107
Prevented from working	70
No work disability	1 228
In labor force	1 075
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	230
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55
With a mobility limitation	53
With a self-care limitation	34

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 093
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	106
Professional specialty occupations	76
Technicians and related support occupations	71
Sales occupations	107
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	191
Private household occupations	-
Protective service occupations	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	180
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	788
Less than \$5,000	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	98
\$25,000 to \$34,999	145
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169
\$50,000 to \$74,999	157
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24
\$100,000 or more	12
Median (dollars)	30 606
Mean (dollars)	34 441
Families	525
Median income (dollars)	37 454
Per capita income (dollars)	12 277
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	788
With earnings	629
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 056
With Social Security income	185
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 589
With public assistance income	121
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 703
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	39 492
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 378
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 241
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 097
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 718
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	525
Householder worked in 1989	381
With related children under 18 years	305
With related children under 5 years	85
Married-couple families	294
Householder worked in 1989	227
With related children under 18 years	178
With related children under 5 years	50
Female householder, no husband present	175
Householder worked in 1989	105
With related children under 18 years	118
With related children under 5 years	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	405
Nonfamily householder	263
65 years and over	78
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 048
Persons under 18 years	461
Related children under 18 years	458
Related children 5 to 17 years	375
Persons 65 years and over	230
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	52
Percent below poverty level	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	38
With related children under 5 years	-
Married-couple families	-
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Female householder, no husband present	52
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	38
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals	162
Nonfamily householder	67
65 years and over	45
Persons	333
Percent below poverty level	16.3
Persons under 18 years	91
Related children under 18 years	91
Related children 5 to 17 years	64
Persons 65 years and over	59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	99
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	365

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford—New Britain—Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	15 324	991	991	684
Native	4 161	324	324	220
Foreign born	11 163	667	667	464
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	1 174	52	52	37
Persons 5 years and over	14 024	964	964	665
Speak a language other than English	10 985	677	677	501
Do not speak English "very well"	5 516	256	256	190
In linguistically isolated households	3 613	163	163	119
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 387	424	424	315
Preprimary school	327	7	7	7
Public school	200	7	7	7
Elementary or high school	3 064	110	110	63
Public school	2 919	110	110	63
College	1 996	307	307	245
Public college	1 037	82	82	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	8 748	519	519	314
Less than 9th grade	1 003	51	51	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	878	35	35	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 255	75	75	48
Some college, no degree	1 186	61	61	35
Associate degree	581	26	26	16
Bachelor's degree	1 999	136	136	69
Graduate or professional degree	1 846	135	135	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	83.4	83.4	80.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.0	52.2	52.2	48.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 037	629	629	628
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	14 024	964	964	665
Some house	4 020	266	266	81
Different house in United States	6 931	520	520	447
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 294	100	100	100
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 003	37	37	10
Different MSA/PMSA	3 464	366	366	326
Not in on MSA/PMSA	170	17	17	11
Abroad	3 073	178	178	137
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	8 049	575	575	387
Car, truck, or van	7 006	463	463	275
Drove alone	5 394	326	326	173
Carpooled	1 612	137	137	102
Public transportation	387	13	13	13
Other means	544	91	91	91
Worked at home	112	8	8	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	19.4	19.4	16.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 203	323	323	255
Central city	2 295	270	270	247
Outside central city	3 908	53	53	8
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 846	252	252	132
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	11 538	861	861	609
In labor force	8 725	623	623	430
Employed	8 228	587	587	399
Unemployed	484	36	36	31
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.8	5.8	7.2
Females 16 years and over	5 604	439	439	291
Employed	3 705	309	309	210
Unemployed	185	24	24	24
With own children under 6 years	1 108	25	25	25
In labor force	724	25	25	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 188	72	72	42
In labor force	987	45	45	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 091	95	95	84
Not enrolled in school	65	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	37	—	—	—
Employed	13	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	18	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9 062	666	666	459
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 419	500	500	322
50 to 52 weeks	5 433	276	276	167
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	10 830	777	777	547
With a mobility or self-care limitation	508	13	13	13
With a mobility limitation	177	—	—	—
In labor force	57	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	366	13	13	13
With a work disability	231	—	—	—
In labor force	75	—	—	—
Prevented from working	124	—	—	—
No work disability	10 599	777	777	547
In labor force	8 521	598	598	411
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	651	84	84	62
With a mobility or self-care limitation	184	10	10	—
With a mobility limitation	132	10	10	—
With a self-care limitation	116	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	8 228	587	587	399
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	981	92	92	47
Professional specialty occupations.....	1 653	137	137	91
Technicians and related support occupations.....	581	28	28	28
Sales occupations.....	770	50	50	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	1 404	107	107	78
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	28	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	969	125	125	99
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	3	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	744	25	25	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	883	11	11	6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	98	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	114	12	12	12
INCOME IN 1989				
Households.....	4 221	223	223	150
Less than \$5,000.....	254	9	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	141	11	11	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	128	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	417	37	37	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	556	37	37	24
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	740	23	23	11
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	1 177	77	77	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	403	29	29	12
\$100,000 or more.....	405	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	47 710	42 431	42 431	33 750
Mean (dollars).....	58 586	44 796	44 796	39 507
Families.....	3 444	157	157	91
Median income (dollars).....	52 314	55 998	55 998	43 750
Per capita income (dollars).....	16 906	13 073	13 073	10 532
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households.....	4 221	223	223	150
With earnings.....	3 966	216	216	143
Mean earnings (dollars).....	58 213	41 156	41 156	37 141
With Social Security income.....	351	23	23	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 619	9 061	9 061	13 284
With public assistance income.....	278	26	26	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 141	4 592	4 592	4 592
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars).....	65 002	51 695	51 695	47 613
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	67 688	60 751	60 751	54 329
Married-couple families (dollars).....	69 852	55 204	55 204	52 176
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	72 784	67 128	67 128	63 988
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	37 059	43 527	43 527	28 866
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	29 168	28 866	28 866	28 866
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families.....	3 444	157	157	91
Householder worked in 1989.....	3 182	149	149	83
With related children under 18 years.....	2 352	74	74	48
With related children under 5 years.....	1 018	17	17	7
Married-couple families.....	2 869	126	126	74
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 678	118	118	66
With related children under 18 years.....	2 038	63	63	37
With related children under 5 years.....	917	17	17	7
Female householder, no husband present.....	316	22	22	11
Householder worked in 1989.....	264	22	22	11
With related children under 18 years.....	228	11	11	11
With related children under 5 years.....	70	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 656	179	179	151
Nonfamily householder.....	777	66	66	59
65 years and over.....	72	7	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	14 837	813	813	506
Persons under 18 years.....	4 325	144	144	89
Related children under 18 years.....	4 294	144	144	89
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 013	117	117	70
Persons 65 years and over.....	651	84	84	62
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families.....	225	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level.....	6.5	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	140	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	157	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	89	—	—	—
Married-couple families.....	128	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	95	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	69	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	50	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	72	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	29	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	72	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	39	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals.....	525	68	68	68
Nonfamily householder.....	188	19	19	19
65 years and over.....	40	—	—	—
Persons.....	1 186	68	68	68
Percent below poverty level.....	8.0	8.4	8.4	13.4
Persons under 18 years.....	290	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years.....	263	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	160	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	54	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	718	28	28	28
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 418	79	79	79

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	73 064	1 825	1 825	1 292
Native	64 979	1 581	1 581	1 146
Foreign born	8 085	244	244	146
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	6 704	43	43	43
Persons 5 years and over	64 510	1 592	1 592	1 122
Speak a language other than English	54 903	1 017	1 017	776
Do not speak English "very well"	27 799	293	293	264
In linguistically isolated households	17 606	135	135	135
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 720	799	799	563
Preprimary school	1 345	48	48	31
Public school	1 103	44	44	31
Elementary or high school	20 175	534	534	347
Public school	19 170	440	440	312
College	4 200	217	217	185
Public college	2 839	69	69	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	34 347	808	808	575
Less than 9th grade	8 805	144	144	134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 319	105	105	62
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8 014	160	160	114
Some college, no degree	3 892	125	125	89
Associate degree	1 178	45	45	28
Bachelor's degree	2 421	163	163	116
Graduate or professional degree	1 718	66	66	32
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.1	69.2	69.2	65.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	28.3	28.3	25.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 668	1 252	1 252	1 231
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	64 510	1 592	1 592	1 122
Same house	23 455	606	606	375
Different house	31 539	945	945	706
Different house in United States	19 707	283	283	248
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 511	52	52	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8 003	580	580	437
Different MSA/PMSA	318	30	30	21
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 516	41	41	41
Abroad				
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	24 086	760	760	516
Car, truck, or van	19 011	652	652	422
Drove alone	13 919	547	547	363
Carpooled	5 092	105	105	59
Public transportation	2 695	30	30	25
Other means	2 155	75	75	69
Worked at home	225	3	3	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.5	19.5	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	20 208	394	394	309
Central city	12 101	309	309	267
Outside central city	8 107	85	85	42
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 878	366	366	207
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	47 033	1 135	1 135	796
In labor force	28 728	838	838	556
Employed	24 851	770	770	520
Unemployed	3 856	56	56	27
Percent of civilian labor force	13.4	6.8	6.8	4.9
Females 16 years and over	25 041	612	612	456
Employed	11 361	430	430	302
Unemployed	1 498	36	36	22
With own children under 6 years	6 160	147	147	109
In labor force	2 550	110	110	80
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 992	143	143	87
In labor force	3 329	122	122	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 356	186	186	109
Not enrolled in school	1 630	40	40	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 208	7	7	—
Not high school graduate	1 314	17	17	8
Employed	245	17	17	8
Unemployed	180	—	—	—
Not in labor force	889	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	29 289	904	904	627
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23 735	674	674	447
50 to 52 weeks	15 549	469	469	290
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	43 438	1 042	1 042	713
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 704	17	17	10
With a mobility limitation	1 846	12	12	5
In labor force	544	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	2 751	10	10	10
With a work disability	4 257	60	60	48
In labor force	1 434	13	13	13
Prevented from working	2 302	42	42	35
No work disability	39 181	982	982	665
In labor force	26 968	807	807	528
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 120	29	29	22
With a mobility or self-care limitation	661	7	7	—
With a mobility limitation	506	7	7	—
With a self-care limitation	404	7	7	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-tawn, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	24 851	770	770	520
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	1 860	93	93	54
Professional specialty occupations.....	2 417	132	132	83
Technicians and related support occupations.....	840	39	39	18
Sales occupations.....	1 715	52	52	37
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	4 450	158	158	124
Private household occupations.....	61	4	4	4
Protective service occupations.....	573	19	19	11
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	4 462	127	127	91
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	392	7	7	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	2 710	51	51	26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	3 510	40	40	35
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	707	13	13	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 154	35	35	26
INCOME IN 1989				
Households.....	21 092	444	444	316
Less than \$5,000.....	2 836	11	11	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 803	35	35	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2 012	25	25	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	3 358	35	35	29
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	2 891	63	63	46
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 925	87	87	62
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	2 357	121	121	75
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	581	56	56	27
\$100,000 or more.....	329	11	11	11
Median (dollars).....	20 186	44 342	44 342	40 714
Mean (dollars).....	27 408	44 395	44 395	40 512
Families.....	16 881	336	336	239
Median income (dollars).....	19 004	44 079	44 079	42 813
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 486	11 795	11 795	10 468
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households.....	21 092	444	444	316
With earnings.....	15 221	393	393	270
Mean earnings (dollars).....	33 220	46 341	46 341	43 304
With Social Security income.....	2 505	41	41	27
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 915	5 724	5 724	5 942
With public assistance income.....	7 415	46	46	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	5 159	4 614	4 614	6 313
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars).....	27 497	44 471	44 471	41 740
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 119	40 084	40 084	34 157
Married-couple families (dollars).....	44 254	56 273	56 273	56 935
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 463	52 268	52 268	50 150
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	12 628	14 202	14 202	14 202
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 456	14 247	14 247	14 247
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families.....	16 881	336	336	239
Householder worked in 1989.....	10 225	274	274	204
With related children under 18 years.....	12 974	260	260	185
With related children under 5 years.....	6 009	116	116	79
Married-couple families.....	7 277	238	238	155
Householder worked in 1989.....	6 137	216	216	155
With related children under 18 years.....	4 939	171	171	101
With related children under 5 years.....	2 274	79	79	47
Female householder, no husband present.....	8 237	74	74	74
Householder worked in 1989.....	3 014	49	49	49
With related children under 18 years.....	7 144	74	74	74
With related children under 5 years.....	3 354	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	9 004	177	177	120
Nonfamily householder.....	4 211	108	108	77
65 years and over.....	659	10	10	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	70 640	1 605	1 605	1 111
Persons under 18 years.....	27 820	706	706	487
Related children under 18 years.....	27 627	706	706	487
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 315	490	490	317
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 120	29	29	22
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families.....	6 136	40	40	35
Percent below poverty level.....	36.3	11.9	11.9	14.6
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 134	15	15	15
With related children under 18 years.....	5 666	40	40	35
With related children under 5 years.....	3 007	15	15	10
Married-couple families.....	656	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	218	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	495	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	243	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	5 211	35	35	35
Householder worked in 1989.....	817	15	15	15
With related children under 18 years.....	4 935	35	35	35
With related children under 5 years.....	2 644	10	10	10
Unrelated individuals.....	3 268	26	26	26
Nonfamily householder.....	1 433	11	11	11
65 years and over.....	295	5	5	5
Persons.....	26 212	268	268	246
Percent below poverty level.....	37.1	16.7	16.7	22.1
Persons under 18 years.....	14 169	181	181	169
Related children under 18 years.....	14 013	181	181	169
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	9 639	146	146	141
Persons 65 years and over.....	559	5	5	5
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	10 951	35	35	13
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	30 136	355	355	330

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	905 221	81 962	81 962	35 996
Native	842 185	78 332	78 332	33 728
Foreign born	63 036	3 630	3 630	2 268
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	9 332	575	575	439
Persons 5 years and over	848 991	76 736	76 736	33 868
Speak a language other than English	96 583	6 950	6 950	4 045
Do not speak English "very well"	34 930	2 241	2 241	1 455
In linguistically isolated households	16 909	999	999	720
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	208 110	19 888	19 888	8 879
Preprimary school	18 267	1 602	1 602	519
Public school	10 647	972	972	319
Elementary or high school	122 176	10 641	10 641	3 695
Public school	108 993	9 433	9 433	3 106
College	67 667	7 645	7 645	4 665
Public college	45 082	3 793	3 793	1 780
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	631 672	56 289	56 289	24 409
Less than 9th grade	47 112	4 240	4 240	2 495
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	70 617	5 998	5 998	2 783
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	190 154	16 721	16 721	6 992
Some college, no degree	102 459	9 162	9 162	3 834
Associate degree	46 926	4 316	4 316	1 691
Bachelor's degree	106 955	9 868	9 868	4 003
Graduate or professional degree	67 449	5 984	5 984	2 611
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	81.8	81.8	78.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6	28.2	28.2	27.1
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	964	894	894	716
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	848 991	76 736	76 736	33 868
Some house	508 708	43 508	43 508	16 730
Different house in United States	332 531	32 592	32 592	16 727
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	52 680	7 185	7 185	5 269
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	147 440	6 295	6 295	1 415
Different MSA/PMSA	114 462	17 074	17 074	9 026
Not in an MSA/PMSA	17 949	2 038	2 038	1 017
Abroad	7 752	636	636	411
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	488 781	45 991	45 991	20 356
Car, truck, or van	451 726	42 038	42 038	17 965
Drove alone	401 686	37 320	37 320	15 883
Carpooled	50 040	4 718	4 718	2 082
Public transportation	10 898	529	529	313
Other means	15 954	2 140	2 140	1 636
Worked at home	10 203	1 284	1 284	442
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.7	20.7	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	364 039	24 194	24 194	11 529
Central city	121 681	15 458	15 458	9 598
Outside central city	242 358	8 736	8 736	1 931
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	124 742	21 797	21 797	8 827
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	738 320	67 149	67 149	30 540
In labor force	518 058	48 620	48 620	21 569
Employed	496 715	46 578	46 578	20 720
Unemployed	20 228	1 833	1 833	801
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Females 16 years and over	384 940	34 624	34 624	15 988
Employed	233 815	22 259	22 259	10 186
Unemployed	7 857	717	717	360
With own children under 6 years	49 831	4 674	4 674	1 885
In labor force	32 523	3 231	3 231	1 261
With own children 6 to 17 years only	53 224	4 622	4 622	1 638
In labor force	44 498	3 905	3 905	1 385
Persons 16 to 19 years	43 062	4 240	4 240	2 115
Not enrolled in school	7 451	607	607	287
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 141	186	186	107
Not high school graduate	3 096	209	209	92
Employed	1 714	90	90	25
Unemployed	543	77	77	62
Not in labor force	839	42	42	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	556 769	52 709	52 709	23 837
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	432 558	41 420	41 420	18 611
50 to 52 weeks	334 486	31 651	31 651	13 807
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	597 057	55 320	55 320	24 815
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18 956	1 470	1 470	686
With a mobility limitation	8 509	642	642	317
In labor force	3 072	336	336	207
With a self-care limitation	14 393	1 082	1 082	503
With a work disability	34 548	2 941	2 941	1 244
In labor force	18 391	1 800	1 800	760
Prevented from working	13 089	893	893	380
No work disability	562 509	52 379	52 379	23 571
In labor force	480 364	45 311	45 311	20 164
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	126 682	9 939	9 939	4 658
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 279	1 751	1 751	893
With a mobility limitation	16 769	1 287	1 287	617
With a self-care limitation	14 103	1 058	1 058	511

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	496 715	46 578	46 578	20 720
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	76 422	6 946	6 946	2 988
Professional specialty occupations	85 100	8 541	8 541	3 877
Technicians and related support occupations	21 429	2 327	2 327	1 019
Sales occupations	62 377	5 236	5 236	2 317
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	91 062	8 102	8 102	3 679
Private household occupations	786	78	78	43
Protective service occupations	7 145	621	621	376
Service occupations, except protective and household	40 690	4 210	4 210	1 920
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 366	425	425	181
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	56 377	5 653	5 653	2 467
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25 386	2 216	2 216	891
Transportation and material moving occupations	13 017	1 119	1 119	459
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12 558	1 104	1 104	503
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	354 548	31 952	31 952	14 860
Less than \$5,000	7 846	496	496	280
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18 530	1 754	1 754	1 146
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 499	1 382	1 382	775
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41 695	3 966	3 966	2 195
\$25,000 to \$34,999	47 765	4 256	4 256	2 192
\$35,000 to \$49,999	72 249	6 912	6 912	3 417
\$50,000 to \$74,999	85 761	8 026	8 026	3 017
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35 620	3 332	3 332	1 198
\$100,000 or more	27 583	1 828	1 828	640
Median (dollars)	43 735	42 814	42 814	38 176
Mean (dollars)	51 935	48 991	48 991	43 639
Families	246 249	21 694	21 694	8 942
Median income (dollars)	51 562	51 113	51 113	45 530
Per capita income (dollars)	20 514	19 582	19 582	18 811
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	354 548	31 952	31 952	14 860
With earnings	292 909	27 038	27 038	12 297
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 514	49 973	49 973	44 867
With Social Security income	99 430	7 842	7 842	3 720
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 630	8 321	8 321	8 324
With public assistance income	11 914	1 009	1 009	516
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 650	5 153	5 153	5 165
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	60 361	56 378	56 378	51 598
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 359	54 612	54 612	47 516
Married-couple families (dollars)	64 192	59 692	59 692	55 476
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 685	59 407	59 407	53 818
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	36 303	35 662	35 662	33 151
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 569	24 928	24 928	22 394
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	246 721	21 544	21 550	8 877
Householder worked in 1989	202 877	18 327	18 320	7 339
With related children under 18 years	109 537	9 732	9 725	3 800
With related children under 5 years	47 009	4 413	4 413	1 863
Married-couple families	207 064	18 052	18 054	7 050
Householder worked in 1989	172 881	15 559	15 559	5 911
With related children under 18 years	90 605	8 057	8 057	2 887
With related children under 5 years	41 366	3 855	3 855	1 517
Female householder, no husband present	29 808	2 539	2 543	1 397
Householder worked in 1989	22 111	1 931	1 924	1 060
With related children under 18 years	15 368	1 272	1 265	722
With related children under 5 years	4 437	428	428	270
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	138 814	13 450	13 435	7 771
Nonfamily householder	104 656	10 068	10 053	5 775
65 years and over	38 739	3 111	3 103	1 539
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	879 349	77 644	77 635	32 957
Persons under 18 years	185 962	16 291	16 291	6 058
Related children under 18 years	185 190	16 280	16 280	6 058
Related children 5 to 17 years	129 216	11 075	11 075	3 932
Persons 65 years and over	123 814	9 772	9 777	4 543
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	5 634	412	412	253
Percent below poverty level	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.8
Householder worked in 1989	2 339	202	202	114
With related children under 18 years	3 902	305	305	183
With related children under 5 years	2 073	177	177	103
Married-couple families	2 491	180	180	93
Householder worked in 1989	924	69	69	20
With related children under 18 years	1 151	80	80	30
With related children under 5 years	637	68	68	23
Female householder, no husband present	2 843	208	208	144
Householder worked in 1989	1 290	109	109	78
With related children under 18 years	2 597	201	201	137
With related children under 5 years	1 386	101	101	72
Unrelated individuals	16 443	1 444	1 444	984
Nonfamily householder	9 972	808	808	514
65 years and over	5 899	378	378	217
Persons	32 010	2 701	2 701	1 681
Percent below poverty level	3.6	3.5	3.5	5.1
Persons under 18 years	7 096	653	653	350
Related children under 18 years	6 592	642	642	350
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 335	366	366	188
Persons 65 years and over	7 633	496	496	307
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	13 403	1 122	1 122	645
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	45 857	3 947	3 947	2 449

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Middlesex County				
	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5602	Tract 5801
All housing units.....	434 819	36 798	36 798	18 102	2 800	1 598	1 587
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990.....	6 754	968	968	646	37	16	17
1985 to 1988.....	38 804	4 746	4 746	2 762	491	34	129
1980 to 1984.....	25 683	2 135	2 135	744	100	47	107
1970 to 1979.....	70 115	7 255	7 255	3 409	432	121	132
1960 to 1969.....	75 262	5 233	5 233	2 672	712	133	335
1950 to 1959.....	77 988	5 008	5 008	2 118	482	347	378
1940 to 1949.....	42 936	2 984	2 984	1 279	163	115	182
1939 or earlier.....	97 277	8 469	8 469	4 472	383	785	307
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom.....	6 858	576	576	452	21	12	-
1 bedroom.....	61 560	5 497	5 497	3 675	516	205	202
2 bedrooms.....	129 984	11 201	11 201	6 247	745	522	396
3 bedrooms.....	163 621	14 077	14 077	6 028	1 131	547	651
4 bedrooms.....	60 598	4 687	4 687	1 403	314	263	317
5 or more bedrooms.....	12 198	760	760	297	73	49	21
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	23 292	2 581	2 581	1 331	39	-	31
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	11 338	1 010	1 010	454	55	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	3 758	413	413	220	8	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities.....	432 574	36 648	36 648	17 992	2 794	1 598	1 587
Source of water, public system or private company.....	353 958	24 107	24 107	16 541	2 227	1 590	63
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	342 296	25 068	25 068	16 458	2 291	1 333	95
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 826	107	107	30	-	-	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	434	45	45	-	-	-	11
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 049	27	27	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	411 560	34 337	34 337	16 821	2 602	1 519	1 460
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas.....	126 962	4 204	4 204	2 884	314	-	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	7 997	659	659	271	78	19	63
Electricity.....	57 000	7 103	7 103	4 091	405	218	194
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	210 066	21 283	21 283	9 305	1 760	1 250	1 129
All other fuels.....	8 877	1 057	1 057	246	45	32	74
No fuel used.....	658	31	31	24	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None.....	43 139	2 275	2 275	1 662	240	82	31
1.....	128 104	10 459	10 459	6 117	762	535	375
2.....	164 362	14 678	14 678	6 618	1 164	663	656
3 or more.....	75 955	6 925	6 925	2 424	436	239	398
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	265 606	22 561	22 561	8 535	1 620	971	1 240
1989 to March 1990.....	17 869	1 623	1 623	697	96	22	55
1985 to 1988.....	69 144	6 110	6 110	2 485	431	158	189
1980 to 1984.....	35 180	3 018	3 018	950	170	105	236
1970 to 1979.....	58 869	4 981	4 981	1 606	270	186	205
1969 or earlier.....	84 544	6 829	6 829	2 797	656	500	555
Renter-occupied housing units.....	145 954	11 776	11 776	8 286	982	548	220
1989 to March 1990.....	51 459	4 543	4 543	3 474	302	169	73
1985 to 1988.....	53 556	4 270	4 270	2 769	381	212	100
1980 to 1984.....	19 303	1 400	1 400	999	182	61	18
1970 to 1979.....	14 647	1 134	1 134	777	108	69	18
1969 or earlier.....	6 989	429	429	267	9	37	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit.....	12 407	508	508	379	6	-	-
Householder 65 years and over.....	90 258	6 690	6 690	3 250	608	464	346
Owner-occupied housing units.....	62 965	4 683	4 683	2 060	374	342	294
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	279	6	6	-	-	-	6
No telephone in unit.....	1 089	72	72	33	-	-	-
No vehicle available.....	19 172	1 261	1 261	813	161	69	31
Complete plumbing facilities.....	410 077	34 265	34 265	16 794	2 602	1 519	1 449
1.00 or less persons per room.....	401 443	33 895	33 895	16 557	2 554	1 512	1 439
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8 634	370	370	237	48	7	10
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 483	72	72	27	-	-	11
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 243	72	72	27	-	-	11
1.01 or more persons per room.....	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	59 442	56 483	56 483	54 194	59 794	48 344	49 170
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 162	32 507	32 507	31 509	28 302	27 917	38 024
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	29 283	1 579	1 579	1 099	82	73	50
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5 843	400	400	147	15	25	38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23 440	1 179	1 179	952	67	48	12

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County								
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419
All housing units.....	1 244	1 870	3 254	2 800	679	1 323	938	9	2 212
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	33	—	323	37	6	134	33	—	46
1985 to 1988.....	44	242	1 466	491	—	45	8	—	189
1980 to 1984.....	29	57	141	100	27	118	4	—	82
1970 to 1979.....	19	583	1 128	432	16	206	57	—	490
1960 to 1969.....	97	564	112	712	94	100	46	—	472
1950 to 1959.....	101	246	78	482	24	—	61	3	422
1940 to 1949.....	96	53	6	163	105	54	99	—	198
1939 or earlier.....	825	125	—	383	407	666	630	6	313
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	74	9	165	21	—	127	17	—	7
1 bedroom.....	227	365	1 140	516	208	547	174	3	231
2 bedrooms.....	518	655	1 399	745	174	399	304	3	811
3 bedrooms.....	379	730	418	1 131	175	226	335	3	848
4 bedrooms.....	30	99	132	314	58	13	58	—	287
5 or more bedrooms.....	16	12	—	73	64	11	50	—	28
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	144	851	39	14	—	32	—	57
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	64	185	55	8	37	3	—	17
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	13	100	8	5	64	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 182	1 868	3 254	2 794	670	1 315	938	9	2 212
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 244	1 826	3 248	2 227	679	1 323	938	9	1 416
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 244	1 800	3 211	2 291	679	1 323	938	9	1 370
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 130	1 818	2 897	2 602	649	1 158	868	9	2 107
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	250	217	851	314	119	360	314	3	18
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	38	—	50	78	10	42	4	—	35
Electricity.....	101	478	1 778	405	51	273	69	3	248
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	741	1 080	203	1 760	469	483	461	3	1 704
All other fuels.....	—	37	15	45	—	—	20	—	90
No fuel used.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	208	108	44	240	73	469	157	3	176
1.....	438	697	1 267	762	320	483	299	3	676
2.....	335	688	1 374	1 164	161	168	292	—	826
3 or more.....	149	325	212	436	95	38	120	3	429
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	.8	1.5	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	346	897	1 247	1 620	179	142	421	3	1 260
1989 to March 1990.....	13	30	311	96	—	11	36	—	67
1985 to 1988.....	48	289	753	431	15	—	130	—	234
1980 to 1984.....	52	113	99	167	40	18	37	—	207
1970 to 1979.....	46	185	77	270	38	27	84	—	312
1969 or earlier.....	187	280	7	656	86	86	134	3	440
Renter-occupied housing units.....	784	921	1 650	982	470	1 016	447	6	847
1989 to March 1990.....	321	265	1 198	302	174	332	209	3	253
1985 to 1988.....	306	232	430	381	150	415	119	3	284
1980 to 1984.....	64	227	22	182	49	108	28	—	177
1970 to 1979.....	36	159	—	108	75	136	58	—	113
1969 or earlier.....	57	38	—	9	22	25	33	—	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	111	—	8	6	14	73	22	—	112
Householder 65 years and over.....	240	407	20	608	177	360	163	—	411
Owner-occupied housing units.....	160	130	20	374	77	92	134	—	330
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	7	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	83	84	—	161	50	224	43	—	37
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 120	1 818	2 897	2 602	640	1 150	868	9	2 107
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 102	1 807	2 875	2 554	640	1 125	854	9	2 080
1.01 or more persons per room.....	18	11	22	48	—	25	14	—	57
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	10	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	39 010	53 695	51 173	59 794	65 019	41 646	43 834	59 280	56 405
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 003	29 217	43 699	28 302	30 615	19 716	25 714	27 211	29 926
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	83	53	32	82	105	256	106	3	178
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	15	—	15	—	—	11	—	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	77	38	32	67	105	256	95	3	169

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
All housing units.....	1 852	1 309	612	—	—	—	2 165	2 040
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	8	15	11	—	—	—	47	46
1985 to 1988.....	85	84	108	—	—	—	344	212
1980 to 1984.....	56	76	54	—	—	—	162	105
1970 to 1979.....	104	78	296	—	—	—	414	366
1960 to 1969.....	257	131	87	—	—	—	270	254
1950 to 1959.....	341	346	14	—	—	—	270	254
1940 to 1949.....	205	271	29	—	—	—	340	167
1939 or earlier.....	796	308	13	—	—	—	318	636
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	24
1 bedroom.....	161	103	—	—	—	—	246	132
2 bedrooms.....	623	455	161	—	—	—	712	439
3 bedrooms.....	835	587	361	—	—	—	977	960
4 bedrooms.....	177	156	79	—	—	—	212	390
5 or more bedrooms.....	32	—	11	—	—	—	18	95
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	18	176	—	—	—	120	17
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	38	—	47	—	—	—	131	31
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	30	—	—	—	32	32
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 837	1 301	612	—	—	—	2 150	2 040
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 833	1 235	563	—	—	—	436	137
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 789	1 223	581	—	—	—	1 372	905
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 778	1 234	571	—	—	—	1 854	1 916
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	384	49	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	99	39
Electricity.....	113	193	379	—	—	—	487	309
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 241	977	181	—	—	—	1 157	1 402
All other fuels.....	18	15	6	—	—	—	111	166
No fuel used.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	129	55	—	—	—	—	29	68
1.....	511	508	153	—	—	—	551	336
2.....	819	455	336	—	—	—	780	942
3 or more.....	319	216	82	—	—	—	494	570
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	—	—	—	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 205	726	489	—	—	—	1 470	1 518
1989 to March 1990.....	58	29	46	—	—	—	120	87
1985 to 1988.....	218	159	208	—	—	—	529	387
1980 to 1984.....	97	72	48	—	—	—	212	226
1970 to 1979.....	257	173	137	—	—	—	392	367
1969 or earlier.....	575	293	50	—	—	—	217	451
Renter-occupied housing units.....	573	508	82	—	—	—	384	398
1989 to March 1990.....	156	216	45	—	—	—	125	87
1985 to 1988.....	286	145	18	—	—	—	152	229
1980 to 1984.....	52	84	6	—	—	—	55	43
1970 to 1979.....	38	41	13	—	—	—	39	30
1969 or earlier.....	41	22	—	—	—	—	13	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	14	12	7	—	—	—	25	17
Householder 65 years and over.....	499	311	54	—	—	—	221	309
Owner-occupied housing units.....	434	255	54	—	—	—	158	250
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	102	29	—	—	—	—	29	26
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 778	1 234	571	—	—	—	1 854	1 909
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 767	1 203	571	—	—	—	1 844	1 896
1.01 or more persons per room.....	11	31	—	—	—	—	10	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	50 832	52 665	67 912	—	—	—	54 060	57 144
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	37 815	28 139	50 656	—	—	—	39 346	33 351
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	80	111	—	—	—	—	30	37
Owner-occupied housing units.....	49	32	—	—	—	—	6	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	31	79	—	—	—	—	24	24

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
All housing units.....	1 691	1 598	1 873	1 114	2 103	1 587	1 927	2 598
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	28	16	27	22	—	17	55	64
1985 to 1988.....	197	34	291	134	239	129	261	143
1980 to 1984.....	84	47	224	71	237	107	144	210
1970 to 1979.....	218	121	1 004	222	490	132	349	530
1960 to 1969.....	374	133	103	109	158	335	332	493
1950 to 1959.....	314	347	96	262	368	378	299	302
1940 to 1949.....	190	115	22	78	187	182	176	248
1939 or earlier.....	286	785	106	216	424	307	311	608
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	10	12	—	11	46	—	—	21
1 bedroom.....	111	205	254	5	369	202	85	213
2 bedrooms.....	279	522	1 104	350	360	396	320	472
3 bedrooms.....	820	547	424	493	941	651	979	1 257
4 bedrooms.....	423	263	91	243	325	317	468	552
5 or more bedrooms.....	48	49	—	12	62	21	75	83
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	21	—	935	110	16	31	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	295	25	62	—	12	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	124	5	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 691	1 598	1 873	1 114	2 103	1 587	1 927	2 573
Source of water, public system or private company.....	714	1 590	1 504	1 023	1 924	63	93	82
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	319	1 333	1 633	1 044	1 739	95	72	98
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	40
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	18
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 600	1 519	1 727	1 092	2 043	1 460	1 862	2 443
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	35	—	600	278	372	—	35	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	14	19	10	30	27	63	48	39
Electricity.....	147	218	715	38	413	194	166	325
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 328	1 250	372	732	1 205	1 129	1 476	1 927
All other fuels.....	76	32	23	14	26	74	137	152
No fuel used.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	33	82	39	32	208	31	9	82
1.....	296	535	650	232	558	375	343	466
2.....	815	663	791	616	874	656	892	1 031
3 or more.....	456	239	247	212	403	398	618	864
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 414	971	1 305	974	1 378	1 240	1 688	2 068
1989 to March 1990.....	124	22	180	74	88	55	68	108
1985 to 1988.....	311	158	572	320	334	189	448	377
1980 to 1984.....	197	105	219	92	173	236	293	315
1970 to 1979.....	383	186	237	199	304	205	423	679
1969 or earlier.....	399	500	97	289	479	555	456	589
Renter-occupied housing units.....	186	548	422	118	665	220	174	375
1989 to March 1990.....	52	169	185	46	160	73	51	121
1985 to 1988.....	50	212	175	52	305	100	80	146
1980 to 1984.....	41	61	44	8	110	18	21	—
1970 to 1979.....	31	69	13	—	57	18	14	86
1969 or earlier.....	12	37	5	12	33	11	8	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	34	36
Householder 65 years and over.....	343	464	244	238	598	346	269	408
Owner-occupied housing units.....	278	342	184	226	289	294	246	356
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	15	18
No vehicle available.....	26	69	29	28	158	31	9	43
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 600	1 519	1 727	1 092	2 034	1 449	1 862	2 425
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 582	1 512	1 712	1 084	2 026	1 439	1 828	2 415
1.01 or more persons per room.....	18	7	15	8	8	10	34	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	18
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	18
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	63 268	48 344	52 432	55 847	56 741	49 170	64 686	66 726
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 725	27 917	44 984	46 789	32 808	38 024	30 867	33 198
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	39	73	43	23	49	50	44	92
Owner-occupied housing units.....	24	25	24	23	28	38	32	40
Renter-occupied housing units.....	15	48	19	—	21	12	12	52

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County		
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	
					Tract 5414
					Tract 5602
					Tract 5801
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	220 249	18 336	18 336	6 552	1 438
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					827
With a mortgage.....	154 736	13 302	13 302	4 425	949
Less than \$300.....	1 158	120	120	15	446
\$300 to \$399.....	4 351	300	300	105	6
\$400 to \$499.....	8 867	819	819	335	15
\$500 to \$599.....	11 151	962	962	279	13
\$600 to \$799.....	21 739	2 057	2 057	787	62
\$800 to \$999.....	24 014	2 157	2 157	757	76
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	51 712	4 632	4 632	1 612	122
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20 559	1 670	1 670	452	112
\$2,000 or more.....	11 185	585	585	83	87
Median (dollars).....	1 052	1 024	1 024	979	27
Not mortgaged.....	65 513	5 034	5 034	2 127	13
Less than \$100.....	299	27	27	18	921
\$100 to \$199.....	3 243	335	335	176	380
\$200 to \$299.....	22 909	2 067	2 067	917	—
\$300 to \$399.....	24 177	1 790	1 790	709	46
\$400 to \$499.....	9 419	552	552	227	127
\$500 or more.....	5 466	263	263	80	182
Median (dollars).....	322	304	304	295	162
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					29
Less than \$20,000.....	23 860	1 890	1 890	793	7
Less than 20 percent.....	3 491	329	329	167	303
20 to 24 percent.....	3 550	246	246	120	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3 072	284	284	113	170
30 to 34 percent.....	2 336	175	175	80	37
35 percent or more.....	10 675	832	832	313	43
Not computed.....	736	24	24	—	34
Median.....	33.1	32.1	32.1	29.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	33 119	2 705	2 705	983	5
Less than 20 percent.....	16 333	1 376	1 376	538	25.4
20 to 24 percent.....	3 693	290	290	95	189
25 to 29 percent.....	2 569	187	187	40	91
30 to 34 percent.....	2 271	202	202	65	40
35 percent or more.....	8 238	650	650	245	15
Not computed.....	15	—	—	—	10
Median.....	20.3	19.8	19.8	18.7	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	44 212	3 728	3 728	1 447	—
Less than 20 percent.....	19 842	1 574	1 574	617	17.5
20 to 24 percent.....	5 130	505	505	196	29.2
25 to 29 percent.....	5 995	502	502	238	145
30 to 34 percent.....	5 221	449	449	193	93
35 percent or more.....	8 004	698	698	203	20
Not computed.....	20	—	—	—	8
Median.....	22.2	22.9	22.9	22.7	8
\$50,000 or more.....	119 058	10 013	10 013	3 329	36
Less than 20 percent.....	73 874	5 934	5 934	2 120	17.2
20 to 24 percent.....	18 941	1 907	1 907	596	175
25 to 29 percent.....	13 487	1 100	1 100	361	145
30 to 34 percent.....	7 101	664	664	171	93
35 percent or more.....	5 593	400	400	73	26
Not computed.....	62	8	8	8	25
Median.....	16.5	17.2	17.2	15.5	11
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	144 890	11 617	11 617	8 238	15.9
GROSS RENT					15.2
Less than \$100.....	1 349	100	100	74	13.5
\$100 to \$199.....	10 056	680	680	479	207
\$200 to \$299.....	7 742	598	598	434	—
\$300 to \$399.....	11 719	1 486	1 486	1 238	46
\$400 to \$499.....	20 320	1 249	1 249	895	27
\$500 to \$599.....	26 000	1 621	1 621	1 212	6
\$600 to \$749.....	34 386	2 576	2 576	1 765	14
\$750 to \$999.....	21 722	2 098	2 098	1 461	48
\$1,000 or more.....	8 040	874	874	508	24
No cash rent.....	3 556	335	335	172	50
Median (dollars).....	574	594	594	576	14
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					24
Less than \$10,000.....	28 881	1 729	1 729	1 308	593
Less than 20 percent.....	899	88	88	62	—
20 to 24 percent.....	1 748	97	97	68	26
25 to 29 percent.....	3 388	277	277	209	—
30 to 34 percent.....	1 660	130	130	72	—
35 percent or more.....	18 450	976	976	804	—
Not computed.....	2 736	161	161	93	12
Median.....	50.0+	46.7	46.7	50.0+	7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	25 907	1 820	1 820	1 331	—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 837	132	132	105	30.7
20 to 24 percent.....	1 695	172	172	143	80
25 to 29 percent.....	3 025	303	303	203	20
30 to 34 percent.....	3 235	205	205	153	15
35 percent or more.....	15 309	941	941	682	8
Not computed.....	806	67	67	45	8
Median.....	39.8	36.8	36.8	36.2	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	40 241	3 547	3 547	2 537	33.4
Less than 20 percent.....	7 302	687	687	537	202
20 to 24 percent.....	9 374	722	722	520	42
25 to 29 percent.....	9 346	814	814	573	39
30 to 34 percent.....	6 477	517	517	378	13
35 percent or more.....	6 814	710	710	487	10
Not computed.....	928	97	97	42	6
Median.....	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.7	5
\$35,000 or more.....	49 861	4 521	4 521	3 062	17
Less than 20 percent.....	33 573	2 971	2 971	2 088	27.0
20 to 24 percent.....	9 841	906	906	600	51
25 to 29 percent.....	3 422	400	400	229	—
30 to 34 percent.....	1 438	111	111	78	66
35 percent or more.....	519	50	50	24	18
Not computed.....	1 068	83	83	43	12
Median.....	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County								
	Tract 5411	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5418	Tract 5419
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	152	735	632	1 438	125	16	288	3	1 080
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	87	569	585	949	79	6	174	3	689
Less than \$300.....	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	6	46	17	—	—	—	4	—	11
\$400 to \$499.....	6	32	23	129	6	—	14	—	37
\$500 to \$599.....	—	48	14	26	25	—	—	—	38
\$600 to \$799.....	9	84	51	146	28	—	39	3	193
\$800 to \$999.....	16	88	137	134	—	—	49	—	127
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	45	192	298	336	14	6	50	—	209
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5	66	39	150	—	—	18	—	62
\$2,000 or more.....	—	7	6	28	—	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars).....	1 054	942	1 071	1 058	671	1 125	895	775	876
Not mortgaged.....	65	166	47	489	46	10	114	—	391
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	12	6	26	—	—	23	—	59
\$200 to \$299.....	14	59	9	222	23	—	55	—	108
\$300 to \$399.....	38	53	23	184	11	10	32	—	177
\$400 to \$499.....	13	22	9	32	12	—	—	—	41
\$500 or more.....	—	20	—	17	—	—	4	—	6
Median (dollars).....	324	311	327	294	300	375	247	—	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	46	57	15	159	7	—	54	—	116
Less than 20 percent.....	7	19	9	34	—	—	8	—	30
20 to 24 percent.....	5	7	—	24	7	—	11	—	17
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	34
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	29	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	18	25	6	56	—	—	23	—	35
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.4	32.1	19.2	30.9	22.5	—	32.5	—	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	23	110	56	252	12	—	78	—	158
Less than 20 percent.....	6	48	7	160	6	—	29	—	109
20 to 24 percent.....	—	26	—	20	—	—	7	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	9	13	—	14	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	6	6	—	8	—	20
35 percent or more.....	8	23	49	52	—	—	27	—	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	33.1	21.3	42.1	17.5	22.5	—	27.1	—	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41	177	230	225	25	6	57	—	205
Less than 20 percent.....	25	65	53	83	25	—	17	—	76
20 to 24 percent.....	4	37	6	22	—	—	16	—	50
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	61	54	—	6	24	—	28
30 to 34 percent.....	6	13	76	40	—	—	—	—	23
35 percent or more.....	6	49	34	26	—	—	—	—	28
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.3	23.2	29.6	25.7	10.0	27.5	23.6	—	22.6
\$50,000 or more.....	42	391	331	802	81	10	99	—	601
Less than 20 percent.....	16	230	143	537	81	10	66	3	419
20 to 24 percent.....	12	84	104	112	—	—	15	—	93
25 to 29 percent.....	9	19	54	94	—	—	9	—	53
30 to 34 percent.....	5	44	30	51	—	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more.....	—	14	—	8	—	—	9	—	19
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.1	16.2	21.1	15.2	10.4	10.0	14.2	17.5	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	784	921	1 650	962	470	1 016	447	6	825
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	13	31	13	—	14
\$100 to \$199.....	—	53	—	19	35	195	26	—	134
\$200 to \$299.....	41	104	—	28	14	109	31	—	16
\$300 to \$399.....	98	398	11	155	30	108	51	—	315
\$400 to \$499.....	155	73	22	206	61	148	42	—	24
\$500 to \$599.....	157	35	178	186	145	188	78	—	43
\$600 to \$749.....	207	92	507	206	54	143	141	3	100
\$750 to \$999.....	102	80	701	62	68	7	55	—	151
\$1,000 or more.....	10	72	210	70	35	18	10	3	8
No cash rent.....	14	14	21	30	15	—	—	—	20
Median (dollars).....	546	370	784	552	543	460	576	850	370
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	123	134	35	143	146	366	103	3	132
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	35	13	—	14
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	—	—	3	29	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent.....	—	20	—	20	16	89	12	—	43
30 to 34 percent.....	—	14	—	8	5	20	—	—	25
35 percent or more.....	86	80	35	104	111	187	78	3	17
Not computed.....	37	7	—	11	11	6	—	—	10
Median.....	50.0+	41.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.9	50.0+	50.0+	27.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	131	206	110	138	64	227	101	—	179
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	47	—	—	38
20 to 24 percent.....	7	74	—	—	6	11	12	—	18
25 to 29 percent.....	6	60	—	22	10	30	14	—	35
30 to 34 percent.....	12	57	—	17	—	37	15	—	—
35 percent or more.....	106	15	110	81	48	84	60	—	88
Not computed.....	—	—	—	8	—	18	—	—	—
Median.....	48.1	27.4	43.0	39.2	37.9	32.2	43.0	—	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	290	265	548	357	101	247	115	—	251
Less than 20 percent.....	62	126	—	62	2	59	11	—	155
20 to 24 percent.....	106	56	50	106	40	42	25	—	27
25 to 29 percent.....	49	—	219	88	24	57	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	37	28	112	23	15	43	5	—	43
35 percent or more.....	36	48	146	78	12	46	41	—	26
Not computed.....	—	7	21	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.9	20.3	29.9	25.6	25.9	27.0	28.3	—	17.9
\$35,000 or more.....	240	316	957	324	159	176	128	3	263
Less than 20 percent.....	189	220	521	258	109	140	107	3	194
20 to 24 percent.....	26	53	301	36	15	32	8	—	30
25 to 29 percent.....	11	28	89	8	27	4	9	—	21
30 to 34 percent.....	7	7	38	—	—	—	4	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	10
Median.....	15.5	14.2	19.5	14.4	16.0	15.8	15.3	17.5	15.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					Remainder of Middlesex County		
	Tract 5420	Tract 5421	Tract 5422	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5501	Tract 5502
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 058	620	405	—	—	—	1 205	1 266
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	626	318	340	—	—	—	1 043	968
Less than \$300.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
\$300 to \$399.....	13	8	—	—	—	—	32	39
\$400 to \$499.....	55	28	5	—	—	—	78	38
\$500 to \$599.....	88	28	12	—	—	—	72	65
\$600 to \$799.....	99	43	92	—	—	—	168	172
\$800 to \$999.....	103	64	39	—	—	—	143	146
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	201	124	137	—	—	—	320	310
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	56	19	37	—	—	—	201	145
\$2,000 or more.....	8	4	18	—	—	—	21	47
Median (dollars).....	919	950	1 079	—	—	—	1 038	1 031
Not mortgaged.....	432	302	65	—	—	—	162	298
Less than \$100.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	41	9	—	—	—	—	15	14
\$200 to \$299.....	238	162	27	—	—	—	43	100
\$300 to \$399.....	77	72	32	—	—	—	60	144
\$400 to \$499.....	46	46	6	—	—	—	17	21
\$500 or more.....	20	13	—	—	—	—	27	19
Median (dollars).....	270	289	310	—	—	—	326	317
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	208	111	20	—	—	—	97	86
Less than 20 percent.....	47	6	7	—	—	—	8	17
20 to 24 percent.....	41	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	34	9	—	—	—	—	17	14
30 to 34 percent.....	29	8	—	—	—	—	11	12
35 percent or more.....	57	80	13	—	—	—	53	43
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.4	50.0+	36.2	—	—	—	45.6	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	172	89	33	—	—	—	155	189
Less than 20 percent.....	90	57	26	—	—	—	27	83
20 to 24 percent.....	10	13	—	—	—	—	22	14
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	17	19
30 to 34 percent.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	24	10
35 percent or more.....	50	19	7	—	—	—	65	63
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.8	15.8	16.0	—	—	—	32.4	24.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	246	149	86	—	—	—	330	252
Less than 20 percent.....	166	80	27	—	—	—	74	103
20 to 24 percent.....	18	18	25	—	—	—	57	40
25 to 29 percent.....	27	25	—	—	—	—	38	30
30 to 34 percent.....	15	—	20	—	—	—	64	33
35 percent or more.....	20	26	14	—	—	—	97	46
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.1	18.0	23.2	—	—	—	29.5	22.9
\$50,000 or more.....	432	271	266	—	—	—	623	739
Less than 20 percent.....	244	184	187	—	—	—	373	422
20 to 24 percent.....	98	45	33	—	—	—	93	122
25 to 29 percent.....	60	24	39	—	—	—	56	84
30 to 34 percent.....	14	10	—	—	—	—	80	82
35 percent or more.....	16	—	7	—	—	—	21	29
Not computed.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.1	12.2	16.5	—	—	—	16.7	18.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	573	508	76	—	—	—	384	382
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	16	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	28
\$200 to \$299.....	35	56	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$300 to \$399.....	9	63	—	—	—	—	30	45
\$400 to \$499.....	64	100	—	—	—	—	43	60
\$500 to \$599.....	129	58	15	—	—	—	60	34
\$600 to \$749.....	172	140	—	—	—	—	90	73
\$750 to \$999.....	102	48	23	—	—	—	89	62
\$1,000 or more.....	40	15	28	—	—	—	35	51
No cash rent.....	22	8	10	—	—	—	13	29
Median (dollars).....	626	522	946	—	—	—	641	618
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	38	85	—	—	—	—	37	39
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	31	72	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed.....	7	4	—	—	—	—	13	18
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—	18.8	30.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	73	88	14	—	—	—	38	56
Less than 20 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	17	—	—	—	—	9	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	10	13
35 percent or more.....	39	37	14	—	—	—	11	14
Not computed.....	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	43.7	33.3	45.0	—	—	—	31.0	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	179	170	14	—	—	—	146	104
Less than 20 percent.....	19	33	8	—	—	—	12	19
20 to 24 percent.....	25	43	—	—	—	—	35	21
25 to 29 percent.....	70	33	—	—	—	—	38	27
30 to 34 percent.....	41	31	—	—	—	—	5	4
35 percent or more.....	24	30	—	—	—	—	56	24
Not computed.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	9
Median.....	28.2	26.4	17.5	—	—	—	28.4	26.4
\$35,000 or more.....	283	165	48	—	—	—	163	183
Less than 20 percent.....	195	121	31	—	—	—	135	86
20 to 24 percent.....	55	31	13	—	—	—	28	54
25 to 29 percent.....	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	33
30 to 34 percent.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	10
Median.....	17.0	15.6	18.3	—	—	—	15.5	20.0

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Middlesex County—Con.							
	Tract 5601	Tract 5602 (pt.)	Tract 5701	Tract 5702	Tract 5703	Tract 5801 (pt.)	Tract 5851	Tract 5901
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 238	827	818	894	1 220	1 106	1 460	1 750
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	916	446	717	632	903	726	1 201	1 325
Less than \$300.....	—	6	—	—	26	12	6	41
\$300 to \$399.....	—	15	6	12	17	11	31	32
\$400 to \$499.....	30	13	39	25	24	60	84	93
\$500 to \$599.....	61	62	49	29	70	96	51	128
\$600 to \$799.....	137	76	87	72	109	141	122	186
\$800 to \$999.....	125	122	105	111	152	87	183	226
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	389	112	315	251	321	228	389	385
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	126	27	105	104	129	59	192	130
\$2,000 or more.....	48	13	11	28	55	32	143	104
Median (dollars).....	1 117	884	1 103	1 134	1 119	921	1 152	953
Not mortgaged.....	322	381	101	262	317	380	259	425
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199.....	13	46	—	—	6	—	8	57
\$200 to \$299.....	132	127	14	113	124	182	80	235
\$300 to \$399.....	101	131	61	122	102	162	96	102
\$400 to \$499.....	47	54	21	4	67	29	58	7
\$500 or more.....	29	23	5	23	18	7	17	15
Median (dollars).....	313	311	341	311	322	303	340	260
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	116	145	72	79	107	170	63	162
Less than 20 percent.....	14	20	—	—	10	37	12	44
20 to 24 percent.....	22	24	7	—	16	43	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	7	34	13	6	9	34	—	37
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	39	19	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	59	67	47	34	53	51	37	75
Not computed.....	7	—	5	—	—	5	7	—
Median.....	38.8	29.2	50.0+	34.3	34.9	25.4	50.0+	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	124	145	130	172	150	189	184	284
Less than 20 percent.....	77	93	40	70	75	91	129	153
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	11	43	40	28	32
25 to 29 percent.....	11	8	17	20	9	15	8	23
30 to 34 percent.....	14	8	18	17	—	10	10	26
35 percent or more.....	17	36	55	54	23	33	9	50
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.3	17.2	32.2	26.3	20.0	20.4	16.9	18.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	208	175	203	154	193	231	248	287
Less than 20 percent.....	101	102	63	74	81	110	97	152
20 to 24 percent.....	18	26	42	12	19	32	28	35
25 to 29 percent.....	20	21	45	13	17	20	16	44
30 to 34 percent.....	30	12	28	13	9	21	36	10
35 percent or more.....	39	14	25	42	67	48	71	46
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.8	17.7	24.6	21.3	24.1	20.9	24.8	19.1
\$50,000 or more.....	790	362	413	489	770	516	965	1 017
Less than 20 percent.....	416	236	192	261	436	320	504	654
20 to 24 percent.....	157	47	114	136	142	134	199	167
25 to 29 percent.....	103	53	61	57	74	26	127	98
30 to 34 percent.....	71	20	34	24	47	25	61	49
35 percent or more.....	43	6	12	11	71	11	74	49
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.0	13.5	20.6	19.3	16.9	15.9	19.5	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	180	548	422	118	665	207	174	299
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
\$100 to \$199.....	7	46	—	—	71	27	—	22
\$200 to \$299.....	7	73	—	—	49	6	10	11
\$300 to \$399.....	27	44	7	23	55	—	17	—
\$400 to \$499.....	10	63	—	8	62	14	40	54
\$500 to \$599.....	33	93	20	11	68	48	22	20
\$600 to \$749.....	23	178	87	19	176	24	40	101
\$750 to \$999.....	16	19	210	23	83	50	27	58
\$1,000 or more.....	29	12	93	34	86	14	5	7
No cash rent.....	28	20	5	—	15	24	13	16
Median (dollars).....	583	542	862	739	625	593	561	624
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	15	114	19	12	106	26	—	53
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	—	—	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	—	—	45	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	27	—	—	12	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	15	60	12	12	23	7	—	35
Not computed.....	—	7	7	—	15	—	—	8
Median.....	50.0+	38.6	50.0+	50.0+	28.8	30.7	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	48	80	52	2	146	20	35	12
Less than 20 percent.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	12
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	17	—	—	41	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	—	—	21	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	19	35	47	2	84	20	27	—
Not computed.....	11	5	5	—	—	—	1	—
Median.....	50.0+	33.4	50.0+	50.0+	42.5	50.0+	43.7	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	71	202	85	11	161	51	77	102
Less than 20 percent.....	16	42	—	—	50	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent.....	18	39	—	—	15	13	—	61
25 to 29 percent.....	25	42	24	11	20	10	29	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	25	21	—	51	6	20	7
35 percent or more.....	—	49	40	—	25	5	24	—
Not computed.....	12	5	—	—	—	17	4	8
Median.....	23.8	27.1	34.4	27.5	28.9	27.0	31.9	23.0
\$35,000 or more.....	46	152	266	93	252	110	62	132
Less than 20 percent.....	19	104	127	55	159	66	48	84
20 to 24 percent.....	9	38	71	10	48	18	—	30
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	51	25	19	12	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	10	3	7	7	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	10	—	—	—	7	8	—
Median.....	20.8	16.6	20.4	18.5	17.5	16.2	12.7	18.6

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Middlesex County		Middletown city, Middlesex County	
			Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	
Occupied housing units -----	363 596	32 088	32 088	14 944	2 376	1 679	2 606	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 459	661	661	406	19	—	237	
1985 to 1988 -----	33 449	4 163	4 163	2 293	368	219	1 187	
1980 to 1984 -----	22 129	1 913	1 913	634	90	57	127	
1970 to 1979 -----	59 157	6 362	6 362	2 782	317	493	905	
1960 to 1969 -----	63 491	4 691	4 691	2 302	645	526	73	
1950 to 1959 -----	66 698	4 521	4 521	1 815	441	217	71	
1940 to 1949 -----	34 344	2 570	2 570	1 088	157	48	6	
1939 or earlier -----	79 869	7 207	7 207	3 624	339	119	—	
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	4 185	436	436	335	12	9	135	
1 bedroom -----	45 318	4 468	4 468	2 957	349	336	947	
2 bedrooms -----	102 395	9 332	9 332	4 982	620	578	1 109	
3 bedrooms -----	145 270	12 815	12 815	5 244	1 058	667	298	
4 bedrooms -----	55 583	4 344	4 344	1 183	275	77	117	
5 or more bedrooms -----	10 845	693	693	243	62	12	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	362 387	31 991	31 991	14 863	2 370	1 679	2 606	
Source of water, public system or private company -----	288 108	20 354	20 354	13 471	1 835	1 645	2 600	
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	277 425	21 140	21 140	13 390	1 889	1 614	2 563	
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	838	62	62	17	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	424	45	45	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	414	17	17	17	—	—	—	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	103 689	3 732	3 732	2 474	263	200	796	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6 502	608	608	226	65	—	40	
Electricity -----	48 572	6 425	6 425	3 514	342	425	1 572	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	195 810	20 255	20 255	8 480	1 661	1 014	192	
All other fuels -----	8 595	1 037	1 037	226	45	34	6	
No fuel used -----	428	31	31	24	—	6	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	27 222	1 873	1 873	1 281	240	104	44	
1 -----	111 469	9 754	9 754	5 505	711	634	1 218	
2 -----	153 309	13 850	13 850	5 974	1 017	637	1 203	
3 or more -----	71 596	6 611	6 611	2 184	408	304	141	
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	251 775	21 752	21 752	7 980	1 526	827	1 129	
1989 to March 1990 -----	16 412	1 521	1 521	616	72	24	281	
1985 to 1988 -----	64 649	5 841	5 841	2 280	378	265	704	
1980 to 1984 -----	33 127	2 915	2 915	878	150	113	81	
1970 to 1979 -----	55 184	4 767	4 767	1 473	270	167	56	
1969 or earlier -----	82 403	6 708	6 708	2 733	656	258	7	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	111 821	10 336	10 336	6 964	850	852	1 477	
1989 to March 1990 -----	38 074	3 974	3 974	2 949	272	258	1 086	
1985 to 1988 -----	41 105	3 815	3 815	2 348	311	206	369	
1980 to 1984 -----	14 879	1 265	1 265	874	172	199	22	
1970 to 1979 -----	11 464	884	884	557	86	151	—	
1969 or earlier -----	6 299	398	398	236	9	38	—	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	5 528	351	351	222	6	—	—	
Householder 65 years and over -----	85 224	6 473	6 473	3 075	576	375	15	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	61 105	4 604	4 604	2 002	374	113	15	
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	193	6	6	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit -----	785	68	68	29	—	—	—	
No vehicle available -----	16 747	1 210	1 210	783	161	84	—	
Complete plumbing facilities -----	362 758	32 026	32 026	14 927	2 376	1 679	2 606	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	359 022	31 733	31 733	14 767	2 362	1 668	2 584	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	3 736	293	293	160	14	11	22	
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	838	62	62	17	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	736	62	62	17	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	59 653	56 224	56 224	53 273	59 142	54 096	50 814	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 296	32 986	32 986	32 187	26 241	28 476	43 320	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	17 460	1 230	1 230	761	76	45	20	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5 323	388	388	135	9	15	—	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 137	842	842	626	67	30	20	

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					
	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5415	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
Occupied housing units	2 376	592	906	626	1 850	1 051
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	19	—	58	26	19	9
1985 to 1988	368	—	33	8	181	78
1980 to 1984	90	19	92	—	75	60
1970 to 1979	317	16	165	35	419	75
1960 to 1969	645	77	68	34	411	92
1950 to 1959	441	24	—	46	299	290
1940 to 1949	157	98	33	90	146	231
1939 or earlier	339	358	457	387	300	216
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	12	—	86	13	7	8
1 bedroom	349	175	406	148	180	84
2 bedrooms	620	150	238	187	626	360
3 bedrooms	1 058	166	157	223	782	475
4 bedrooms	275	50	13	24	227	124
5 or more bedrooms	62	51	6	31	28	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	2 370	583	898	626	1 850	1 043
Source of water, public system or private company	1 835	592	906	626	1 094	983
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 889	592	906	626	1 054	982
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	9	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	9	8	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	263	108	230	214	18	44
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	65	10	27	4	35	—
Electricity	342	41	188	41	195	153
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 661	433	461	347	1 510	834
All other fuels	45	—	—	20	82	12
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	240	64	355	65	64	51
1	711	280	412	223	607	411
2	1 017	153	124	241	788	382
3 or more	408	95	15	97	391	200
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.6	.8	1.6	1.9	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 526	172	131	357	1 201	679
1989 to March 1990	72	—	—	36	67	24
1985 to 1988	378	15	—	113	220	153
1980 to 1984	150	40	18	25	200	44
1970 to 1979	270	38	27	60	274	153
1969 or earlier	656	79	86	123	440	28
Renter-occupied housing units	850	420	775	269	649	372
1989 to March 1990	272	151	256	126	172	166
1985 to 1988	311	140	314	87	257	110
1980 to 1984	172	49	98	12	148	61
1970 to 1979	86	58	88	30	52	11
1969 or earlier	9	22	19	14	20	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	6	14	58	4	31	12
Householder 65 years and over	576	167	342	139	404	300
Owner-occupied housing units	374	70	92	123	323	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	22	—	—	—
No vehicle available	161	50	215	30	37	25
Complete plumbing facilities	2 376	583	898	626	1 850	1 051
1.00 or less persons per room	2 362	583	884	612	1 810	1 021
1.01 or more persons per room	14	—	14	14	40	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	9	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	9	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 142	67 095	41 457	41 316	56 161	53 052
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 241	32 078	18 829	29 939	33 007	29 317
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	76	73	203	52	78	65
Owner-occupied housing units	9	—	—	11	19	24
Renter-occupied housing units	67	73	203	41	59	42

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Middlesex County	Middletown city, Middlesex County		
			Total	Middletown city		Troct 5414	Troct 5412	Troct 5413
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	209 918	17 669	17 669	6 103	1 361	665	552	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	145 509	12 688	12 688	4 016	880	513	505	
Less than \$300.....	1 046	120	120	15	—	6	—	
\$300 to \$399.....	4 161	277	277	89	—	38	9	
\$400 to \$499.....	8 401	773	773	304	129	27	18	
\$500 to \$599.....	10 667	945	945	274	26	48	14	
\$600 to \$799.....	20 564	1 964	1 964	730	146	81	29	
\$800 to \$999.....	22 823	2 067	2 067	701	134	88	121	
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	48 225	4 412	4 412	1 431	289	176	275	
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19 151	1 573	1 573	402	141	42	33	
\$2,000 or more.....	10 471	557	557	70	15	7	6	
Median (dollars).....	1 047	1 021	1 021	964	1 008	929	1 099	
Not mortgaged.....	64 409	4 981	4 981	2 087	481	152	47	
Less than \$100.....	216	27	27	18	8	—	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	3 187	335	335	176	26	12	6	
\$200 to \$299.....	22 552	2 041	2 041	898	222	53	9	
\$300 to \$399.....	23 832	1 774	1 774	693	176	50	23	
\$400 to \$499.....	9 252	541	541	222	32	17	9	
\$500 or more.....	5 370	263	263	80	17	20	—	
Median (dollars).....	322	304	304	295	292	311	327	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	22 970	1 839	1 839	763	159	57	9	
Less than 20 percent.....	3 443	322	322	167	34	19	9	
20 to 24 percent.....	3 492	233	233	107	24	7	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	3 010	284	284	113	16	—	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	2 287	175	175	80	29	6	—	
35 percent or more.....	10 102	801	801	296	56	25	—	
Not computed.....	636	24	24	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	32.7	32.0	32.0	29.8	30.9	32.1	17.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	31 786	2 616	2 616	933	246	91	52	
Less than 20 percent.....	16 040	1 353	1 353	521	160	43	7	
20 to 24 percent.....	3 520	282	282	87	20	18	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	2 446	175	175	40	14	13	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	2 151	194	194	65	6	—	—	
35 percent or more.....	7 629	612	612	220	46	17	45	
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	19.9	19.5	19.5	18.3	17.2	20.7	41.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41 799	3 644	3 644	1 394	225	156	212	
Less than 20 percent.....	19 188	1 531	1 531	591	83	54	45	
20 to 24 percent.....	4 801	489	489	180	22	34	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	5 619	490	490	234	54	13	57	
30 to 34 percent.....	4 880	449	449	193	40	13	76	
35 percent or more.....	7 304	685	685	196	26	42	34	
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median.....	21.8	23.0	23.0	22.9	25.7	23.5	30.3	
\$50,000 or more.....	113 363	9 570	9 570	3 013	731	361	279	
Less than 20 percent.....	71 202	5 743	5 743	1 981	512	224	120	
20 to 24 percent.....	17 746	1 789	1 789	506	90	84	80	
25 to 29 percent.....	12 764	1 054	1 054	321	86	19	49	
30 to 34 percent.....	6 548	606	606	138	35	27	30	
35 percent or more.....	5 066	370	370	59	8	7	—	
Not computed.....	37	8	8	8	—	—	—	
Median.....	16.3	17.0	17.0	14.7	14.0	14.9	21.2	
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	110 883	10 177	10 177	6 916	830	852	1 477	
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	826	72	72	46	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199.....	6 040	502	502	322	19	53	—	
\$200 to \$299.....	5 617	507	507	352	18	89	—	
\$300 to \$399.....	8 722	1 280	1 280	1 043	142	382	11	
\$400 to \$499.....	14 394	1 078	1 078	728	184	64	22	
\$500 to \$599.....	19 693	1 472	1 472	1 073	167	35	152	
\$600 to \$749.....	27 181	2 280	2 280	1 481	149	82	481	
\$750 to \$999.....	17 986	1 890	1 890	1 280	51	66	642	
\$1,000 or more.....	7 132	767	767	425	70	67	148	
No cash rent.....	3 292	329	329	166	30	14	21	
Median (dollars).....	592	601	601	583	534	367	774	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	18 111	1 392	1 392	992	143	126	35	
Less than 20 percent.....	570	75	75	49	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	1 242	71	71	42	—	13	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	2 381	192	192	135	20	20	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	1 129	101	101	53	8	14	—	
35 percent or more.....	10 956	801	801	629	104	72	35	
Not computed.....	1 833	152	152	84	11	7	—	
Median.....	50.0+	50.0	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	39.8	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	18 784	1 594	1 594	1 105	128	195	84	
Less than 20 percent.....	1 057	90	90	63	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	1 303	153	153	124	—	67	—	
25 to 29 percent.....	2 117	257	257	157	22	60	—	
30 to 34 percent.....	2 290	165	165	113	17	57	—	
35 percent or more.....	11 283	862	862	603	81	11	84	
Not computed.....	734	67	67	45	8	—	—	
Median.....	40.4	38.3	38.3	37.7	41.2	27.5	47.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	32 193	3 106	3 106	2 124	313	247	511	
Less than 20 percent.....	5 563	557	557	420	49	122	—	
20 to 24 percent.....	7 542	692	692	490	106	48	50	
25 to 29 percent.....	7 347	730	730	499	66	—	219	
30 to 34 percent.....	5 208	410	410	271	14	22	99	
35 percent or more.....	5 660	626	626	408	78	48	122	
Not computed.....	873	91	91	36	—	7	21	
Median.....	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.3	25.1	19.9	29.5	
\$35,000 or more.....	41 795	4 085	4 085	2 695	246	284	847	
Less than 20 percent.....	27 780	2 653	2 653	1 816	190	195	466	
20 to 24 percent.....	8 431	823	823	528	26	53	254	
25 to 29 percent.....	2 800	383	383	221	8	28	89	
30 to 34 percent.....	1 295	101	101	71	—	—	38	
35 percent or more.....	477	42	42	16	—	8	—	
Not computed.....	1 012	83	83	43	22	—	—	
Median.....	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.2	14.7	14.3	19.4	

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County—Con.					
	Troct 5414 (pt.)	Troct 5415	Troct 5416	Troct 5417	Troct 5419	Troct 5421
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 361	118	16	238	1 021	582
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage.....	880	79	6	135	630	280
Less than \$300.....	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	4	11	8
\$400 to \$499.....	129	6	—	7	37	21
\$500 to \$599.....	26	25	—	—	38	23
\$600 to \$799.....	146	28	—	23	186	37
\$800 to \$999.....	134	—	—	37	120	64
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	289	14	6	46	171	104
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	141	—	—	18	55	19
\$2,000 or more.....	15	—	—	—	12	4
Median (dollars).....	1 008	671	1 125	984	859	949
Not mortgaged.....	481	39	10	103	391	302
Less than \$100.....	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	26	—	—	23	59	9
\$200 to \$299.....	222	16	—	49	108	162
\$300 to \$399.....	176	11	10	27	177	72
\$400 to \$499.....	32	12	—	—	41	46
\$500 or more.....	17	—	—	4	6	13
Median (dollars).....	292	329	375	240	316	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000.....	159	—	—	43	116	105
Less than 20 percent.....	34	—	—	8	30	6
20 to 24 percent.....	24	—	—	5	17	8
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	—	4	34	9
30 to 34 percent.....	29	—	—	8	—	8
35 percent or more.....	56	—	—	18	35	74
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	30.9	—	—	32.8	26.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	246	12	—	71	158	80
Less than 20 percent.....	160	6	—	22	109	52
20 to 24 percent.....	20	—	—	7	19	13
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	46	6	—	8	20	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	27	10	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.2	22.5	—	29.6	15.0	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	225	25	6	57	198	142
Less than 20 percent.....	83	25	—	17	76	73
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	—	16	43	18
25 to 29 percent.....	54	—	6	24	28	25
30 to 34 percent.....	40	—	—	—	23	—
35 percent or more.....	26	—	—	—	28	26
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.7	10.0	27.5	23.6	22.7	19.3
\$50,000 or more.....	731	81	10	67	549	255
Less than 20 percent.....	512	81	10	38	397	174
20 to 24 percent.....	90	—	—	11	78	45
25 to 29 percent.....	86	—	—	9	45	18
30 to 34 percent.....	35	—	—	—	17	10
35 percent or more.....	8	—	—	9	12	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median.....	14.0	10.4	10.0	15.5	12.0	11.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	830	420	775	269	627	372
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100.....	—	10	19	—	14	3
\$100 to \$199.....	19	35	158	8	32	17
\$200 to \$299.....	18	14	102	5	8	40
\$300 to \$399.....	142	21	57	36	266	40
\$400 to \$499.....	184	61	87	42	16	56
\$500 to \$599.....	167	115	162	78	35	58
\$600 to \$749.....	149	46	123	59	100	100
\$750 to \$999.....	51	68	49	37	128	35
\$1,000 or more.....	70	35	—	4	8	15
No cash rent.....	30	15	18	—	20	8
Median (dollars).....	534	545	461	552	391	552
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000.....	143	104	290	57	47	56
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	35	—	14	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	22	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	20	16	63	—	7	9
30 to 34 percent.....	8	5	17	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	104	72	147	57	—	43
Not computed.....	11	11	6	—	—	4
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	42.3	50.0+	23.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	128	64	187	46	142	67
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	44	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	11	—	18	15
25 to 29 percent.....	22	10	12	—	27	11
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	27	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	81	48	75	46	88	37
Not computed.....	8	—	18	—	—	4
Median.....	41.2	37.9	33.2	50.0+	43.2	36.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	313	101	171	51	199	119
Less than 20 percent.....	49	2	26	5	126	13
20 to 24 percent.....	106	40	36	25	27	38
25 to 29 percent.....	66	24	39	13	—	27
30 to 34 percent.....	14	15	31	—	20	18
35 percent or more.....	78	12	39	8	26	23
Not computed.....	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.1	25.9	28.0	24.1	17.9	26.6
\$35,000 or more.....	246	151	127	115	239	130
Less than 20 percent.....	190	101	91	94	178	101
20 to 24 percent.....	26	15	32	8	30	16
25 to 29 percent.....	8	27	4	9	13	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	4	8	7
35 percent or more.....	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	22	—	—	—	10	—
Median.....	14.7	16.6	17.5	15.2	15.3	14.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Middlesex County
	Hartford—New Britain—Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414
Occupied housing units -----	31 787	1 705	1 705	1 480	162
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	565	48	48	48	7
1985 to 1988 -----	1 816	199	199	164	37
1980 to 1984 -----	1 516	104	104	92	10
1970 to 1979 -----	4 808	381	381	304	49
1960 to 1969 -----	6 262	235	235	207	31
1950 to 1959 -----	5 789	201	201	179	—
1940 to 1949 -----	4 473	99	99	89	—
1939 or earlier -----	6 558	438	438	397	28
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	1 093	33	33	33	—
1 bedroom -----	6 823	343	343	316	56
2 bedrooms -----	11 538	645	645	557	54
3 bedrooms -----	9 282	543	543	468	32
4 bedrooms -----	2 318	125	125	90	9
5 or more bedrooms -----	733	16	16	16	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	31 554	1 686	1 686	1 461	162
Source of water, public system or private company -----	31 192	1 613	1 613	1 475	162
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	30 588	1 593	1 593	1 452	145
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	286	10	10	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	276	10	10	10	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	14 815	332	332	296	17
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	717	28	28	22	—
Electricity -----	5 718	504	504	441	63
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	10 296	821	821	701	82
All other fuels -----	143	20	20	20	—
No fuel used -----	98	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	9 868	336	336	315	—
1 -----	11 984	565	565	489	30
2 -----	7 172	626	626	524	104
3 or more -----	2 763	178	178	152	28
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 883	537	537	406	52
1989 to March 1990 -----	837	56	56	50	24
1985 to 1988 -----	2 767	153	153	127	17
1980 to 1984 -----	1 380	68	68	61	11
1970 to 1979 -----	2 928	154	154	108	—
1969 or earlier -----	1 971	106	106	60	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	21 904	1 168	1 168	1 074	110
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 822	439	439	415	21
1985 to 1988 -----	7 837	351	351	321	57
1980 to 1984 -----	3 202	128	128	118	10
1970 to 1979 -----	2 441	219	219	189	22
1969 or earlier -----	602	31	31	31	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	3 666	136	136	136	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 137	174	174	139	32
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 686	72	72	58	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	55	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	191	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	1 838	47	47	26	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	31 501	1 695	1 695	1 470	162
1.00 or less persons per room -----	29 514	1 663	1 663	1 438	162
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 987	32	32	32	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	286	10	10	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	246	10	10	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	40	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	51 462	65 354	65 354	69 486	72 367
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 578	29 069	29 069	28 026	41 829
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 369	293	293	282	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	427	6	6	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 942	287	287	276	—

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County						
	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
Occupied housing units	133	227	162	197	197	194	168
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	16	7	8	—	17	—
1985 to 1988	19	81	37	12	—	8	—
1980 to 1984	—	14	10	22	4	7	13
1970 to 1979	57	102	49	18	22	23	—
1960 to 1969	32	14	31	23	8	23	32
1950 to 1959	20	—	—	—	5	99	51
1940 to 1949	5	—	—	18	—	17	33
1939 or earlier	—	—	28	96	158	—	39
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
1 bedroom	19	56	56	105	12	17	6
2 bedrooms	54	69	54	48	88	121	68
3 bedrooms	40	87	32	30	76	40	88
4 bedrooms	20	15	9	—	16	16	6
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	11	—	5	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	133	227	162	197	197	194	168
Source of water, public system or private company	128	227	162	197	197	194	168
Sewage disposal, public sewer	133	227	145	197	197	194	157
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	17	35	17	104	92	—	5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	3	—	12	—	—	—
Electricity	47	169	63	73	14	30	26
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	66	11	82	8	91	156	137
All other fuels	3	9	—	—	—	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	4	—	—	89	71	105	4
1	57	42	30	67	70	58	92
2	51	138	104	33	46	15	66
3 or more	21	47	28	8	10	16	6
Vehicles per household	1.7	2.1	2.1	.8	1.0	.8	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	70	89	52	—	56	30	37
1989 to March 1990	6	15	24	—	—	—	5
1985 to 1988	24	35	17	—	9	—	6
1980 to 1984	—	18	11	—	12	7	6
1970 to 1979	18	21	—	—	24	23	8
1969 or earlier	22	—	—	—	11	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units	63	138	110	197	141	164	131
1989 to March 1990	7	77	21	62	65	81	48
1985 to 1988	20	61	57	86	21	8	30
1980 to 1984	28	—	10	10	16	22	17
1970 to 1979	8	—	22	33	20	53	30
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	6	19	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	—	8	—	11	18	74	—
Householder 65 years and over	32	5	32	10	24	7	6
Owner-occupied housing units	17	5	—	—	11	7	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	5	13	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	133	227	162	197	197	194	168
1.00 or less persons per room	133	227	162	197	197	177	161
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	17	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 963	60 337	72 367	—	51 725	67 841	36 878
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 635	48 330	41 829	22 146	16 880	17 278	24 772
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8	—	—	36	54	103	43
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	8	—	—	36	54	103	37

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Middlesex County (pt.)		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Middlesex County
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Total	Middletown city	Tract 5414
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7 369	472	472	370	52
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	6 507	427	427	338	52
Less than \$300	92	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	174	23	23	16	—
\$400 to \$499	384	38	38	31	—
\$500 to \$599	415	11	11	5	—
\$600 to \$799	930	74	74	50	—
\$800 to \$999	837	50	50	43	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 409	150	150	143	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999	911	66	66	43	9
\$2,000 or more	355	15	15	7	7
Median (dollars)	1 080	1 058	1 058	1 080	1 400
Not mortgaged	862	45	45	32	—
Less than \$100	83	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	56	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	278	26	26	19	—
\$300 to \$399	281	8	8	8	—
\$400 to \$499	115	11	11	5	—
\$500 or more	49	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	305	293	293	292	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	760	51	51	30	—
Less than 20 percent	43	7	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	52	13	13	13	—
25 to 29 percent	62	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	492	31	31	17	—
Not computed	88	—	—	—	—
Median	47.6	47.9	47.9	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 065	63	63	44	—
Less than 20 percent	245	23	23	17	—
20 to 24 percent	147	8	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	95	6	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	97	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	466	26	26	19	—
Not computed	15	—	—	—	—
Median	32.0	25.4	25.4	23.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 781	63	63	46	—
Less than 20 percent	565	43	43	26	—
20 to 24 percent	230	9	9	9	—
25 to 29 percent	255	4	4	4	—
30 to 34 percent	232	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	486	7	7	7	—
Not computed	13	—	—	—	—
Median	26.7	14.7	14.7	14.1	—
\$50,000 or more	3 763	295	295	250	52
Less than 20 percent	1 870	137	137	116	17
20 to 24 percent	744	65	65	65	11
25 to 29 percent	494	35	35	29	8
30 to 34 percent	331	51	51	33	16
35 percent or more	306	7	7	7	—
Not computed	18	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	20.8	20.8	20.7	24.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	21 834	1 168	1 168	1 074	110
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	360	20	20	20	—
\$100 to \$199	2 450	155	155	134	—
\$200 to \$299	1 438	83	83	74	10
\$300 to \$399	2 004	140	140	140	—
\$400 to \$499	3 622	133	133	133	22
\$500 to \$599	3 908	109	109	99	10
\$600 to \$749	4 563	262	262	250	57
\$750 to \$999	2 650	185	185	161	11
\$1,000 or more	661	75	75	57	—
No cash rent	178	6	6	6	—
Median (dollars)	521	542	542	534	626
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	6 158	285	285	264	—
Less than 20 percent	243	13	13	13	—
20 to 24 percent	288	19	19	19	—
25 to 29 percent	691	71	71	60	—
30 to 34 percent	324	26	26	16	—
35 percent or more	4 088	147	147	147	—
Not computed	524	9	9	9	—
Median	50.0+	37.8	37.8	41.0	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 791	201	201	201	10
Less than 20 percent	535	42	42	42	10
20 to 24 percent	240	19	19	19	—
25 to 29 percent	647	46	46	46	—
30 to 34 percent	700	25	25	25	—
35 percent or more	2 615	69	69	69	—
Not computed	54	—	—	—	—
Median	37.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 341	314	314	290	31
Less than 20 percent	1 092	83	83	74	—
20 to 24 percent	1 201	19	19	19	—
25 to 29 percent	1 317	70	70	60	22
30 to 34 percent	849	84	84	84	9
35 percent or more	840	52	52	47	—
Not computed	42	6	6	6	—
Median	26.4	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.5
\$35,000 or more	5 544	368	368	319	69
Less than 20 percent	3 989	255	255	224	59
20 to 24 percent	942	83	83	72	10
25 to 29 percent	412	15	15	8	—
30 to 34 percent	113	7	7	7	—
35 percent or more	42	8	8	8	—
Not computed	46	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.2	13.7

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Middletown city, Middlesex County						
	Tract 5412	Tract 5413	Tract 5414 (pt.)	Tract 5416	Tract 5417	Tract 5419	Tract 5421
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	70	80	52	-	50	30	28
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	56	80	52	-	39	30	28
Less than \$300.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	5	5	-	-	7	-	7
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
\$600 to \$799.....	3	22	-	-	16	-	6
\$800 to \$999.....	-	16	-	-	12	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16	23	36	-	4	30	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	24	6	9	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	1 357	842	1 400	-	715	1 170	667
Not mortgaged.....	14	-	-	-	11	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	3	-	-	-	5	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	317	-	-	-	296	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	-	6	-	-	11	-	6
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	6	-	-	5	-	6
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	50.0+	-	-	24.6	-	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	19	4	-	-	7	-	9
Less than 20 percent.....	5	-	-	-	7	-	5
20 to 24 percent.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	6	4	-	-	-	-	4
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.8	45.0	-	-	17.5	-	19.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	21	18	-	-	-	-	7
Less than 20 percent.....	11	8	-	-	-	-	7
20 to 24 percent.....	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	14.5	20.8	-	-	-	-	12.5
\$50,000 or more.....	30	52	52	-	32	30	6
Less than 20 percent.....	6	23	17	-	28	15	6
20 to 24 percent.....	-	24	11	-	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	5	8	-	-	8	-
30 to 34 percent.....	17	-	16	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	32.6	20.6	24.1	-	13.4	20.0	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	63	138	110	197	141	164	131
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	4	13	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	27	12	95	-
\$200 to \$299.....	15	-	10	4	26	8	11
\$300 to \$399.....	16	-	-	51	-	22	23
\$400 to \$499.....	9	-	22	38	-	8	44
\$500 to \$599.....	-	26	10	26	-	8	-
\$600 to \$749.....	4	26	57	20	66	-	40
\$750 to \$999.....	14	47	11	20	18	23	13
\$1,000 or more.....	5	39	-	7	6	-	-
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	426	840	626	461	659	164	479
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	8	-	-	55	46	78	29
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	19	12	29	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
35 percent or more.....	8	-	-	36	21	17	29
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	50.0+	-	-	39.7	29.2	29.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	11	26	10	40	40	37	21
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	10	3	-	29	-
20 to 24 percent.....	7	-	-	-	12	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	18	14	8	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	10	-	-	15
35 percent or more.....	4	26	-	9	14	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	23.9	37.5	17.5	29.7	27.9	15.6	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	12	13	31	68	47	33	40
Less than 20 percent.....	4	-	-	33	-	10	-
20 to 24 percent.....	8	-	-	6	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	22	10	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	13	9	12	-	23	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	7	33	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	21.3	32.5	28.5	20.8	41.0	31.4	27.5
\$35,000 or more.....	32	99	69	34	8	16	35
Less than 20 percent.....	25	44	59	34	8	8	20
20 to 24 percent.....	-	47	10	-	-	-	15
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
30 to 34 percent.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.1	20.6	13.7	13.3	17.5	17.5	19.8

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
Occupied housing units	767
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	29
1985 to 1988	32
1980 to 1984	24
1970 to 1979	151
1960 to 1969	106
1950 to 1959	69
1940 to 1949	116
1939 or earlier	240
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	9
1 bedroom	211
2 bedrooms	270
3 bedrooms	168
4 bedrooms	101
5 or more bedrooms	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	765
Source of water, public system or private company	679
Sewage disposal, public sewer	653
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14
Owner-occupied housing units	-
Renter-occupied housing units	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	208
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	38
Electricity	145
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	350
All other fuels	26
No fuel used	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	157
1	265
2	225
3 or more	120
Vehicles per household	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	260
1989 to March 1990	25
1985 to 1988	59
1980 to 1984	21
1970 to 1979	86
1969 or earlier	69
Renter-occupied housing units	507
1989 to March 1990	183
1985 to 1988	210
1980 to 1984	48
1970 to 1979	61
1969 or earlier	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	68
Householder 65 years and over	151
Owner-occupied housing units	81
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
No telephone in unit	-
No vehicle available	73
Complete plumbing facilities	753
1.00 or less persons per room	739
1.01 or more persons per room	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14
1.00 or less persons per room	14
1.01 or more persons per room	-
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 208
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 228
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87
Owner-occupied housing units	16
Renter-occupied housing units	71

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units	215
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage	154
Less than \$300	—
\$300 to \$399	—
\$400 to \$499	19
\$500 to \$599	1
\$600 to \$799	23
\$800 to \$999	47
\$1,000 to \$1,499	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	16
\$2,000 or more	15
Median (dollars)	875
Not mortgaged	61
Less than \$100	—
\$100 to \$199	—
\$200 to \$299	44
\$300 to \$399	6
\$400 to \$499	11
\$500 or more	—
Median (dollars)	276
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000	36
Less than 20 percent	5
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	7
35 percent or more	24
Not computed	—
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52
Less than 20 percent	29
20 to 24 percent	8
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	15
Not computed	—
Median	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41
Less than 20 percent	19
20 to 24 percent	5
25 to 29 percent	17
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	21.5
\$50,000 or more	86
Less than 20 percent	49
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	14
30 to 34 percent	7
35 percent or more	16
Not computed	—
Median	18.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	502
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100	6
\$100 to \$199	34
\$200 to \$299	20
\$300 to \$399	42
\$400 to \$499	45
\$500 to \$599	97
\$600 to \$749	158
\$750 to \$999	59
\$1,000 or more	29
No cash rent	12
Median (dollars)	602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000	95
Less than 20 percent	—
20 to 24 percent	6
25 to 29 percent	22
30 to 34 percent	3
35 percent or more	51
Not computed	13
Median	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	82
Less than 20 percent	14
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	3
35 percent or more	59
Not computed	6
Median	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	132
Less than 20 percent	11
20 to 24 percent	26
25 to 29 percent	56
30 to 34 percent	24
35 percent or more	15
Not computed	—
Median	27.6
\$35,000 or more	193
Less than 20 percent	104
20 to 24 percent	59
25 to 29 percent	13
30 to 34 percent	11
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	6
Median	18.9

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
Occupied housing units	4 237	285	285	198
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	63	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	496	51	51	51
1980 to 1984	406	6	6	—
1970 to 1979	876	69	69	25
1960 to 1969	715	56	56	56
1950 to 1959	638	12	12	5
1940 to 1949	345	10	10	—
1939 or earlier	698	81	81	61
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	169	9	9	9
1 bedroom	713	50	50	50
2 bedrooms	1 300	106	106	82
3 bedrooms	1 231	104	104	41
4 bedrooms	655	16	16	16
5 or more bedrooms	169	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	4 229	285	285	198
Source of water, public system or private company	3 861	250	250	184
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 832	246	246	184
Locking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	23	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	1 768	80	80	57
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	113	13	13	13
Electricity	699	106	106	70
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 616	86	86	58
All other fuels	33	—	—	—
No fuel used	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	267	—	—	—
1	1 194	105	105	92
2	1 783	93	93	52
3 or more	993	87	87	54
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 249	142	142	66
1989 to March 1990	344	20	20	13
1985 to 1988	1 103	60	60	45
1980 to 1984	348	24	24	—
1970 to 1979	400	38	38	8
1969 or earlier	54	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 988	143	143	132
1989 to March 1990	1 055	78	78	67
1985 to 1988	748	50	50	50
1980 to 1984	106	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	79	15	15	15
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	101	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	202	35	35	28
Owner-occupied housing units	82	7	7	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available	51	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	4 214	285	285	198
1.00 or less persons per room	3 584	257	257	170
1.01 or more persons per room	630	28	28	28
Locking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	23	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 953	57 899	57 899	57 067
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 507	32 924	32 924	32 335
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	408	23	23	23
Owner-occupied housing units	43	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	365	23	23	23

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 885	121	121	52
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage.....	1 761	113	113	44
Less than \$300.....	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	8	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	35	8	8	—
\$500 to \$599.....	47	6	6	—
\$600 to \$799.....	124	14	14	7
\$800 to \$999.....	194	6	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	715	56	56	24
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	330	23	23	7
\$2,000 or more.....	295	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	1 330	1 296	1 296	1 344
Not mortgaged.....	124	8	8	8
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	14	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	44	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499.....	41	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	25	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	406	375	375	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000.....	60	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	34	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	121	12	12	—
Less than 20 percent.....	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	19	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	72	6	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	40.2	35.0	35.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	321	13	13	7
Less than 20 percent.....	11	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	50	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	67	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	78	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	115	6	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.1	24.6	24.6	22.5
\$50,000 or more.....	1 383	96	96	45
Less than 20 percent.....	570	23	23	8
20 to 24 percent.....	310	53	53	25
25 to 29 percent.....	181	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent.....	152	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	163	15	15	7
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—
Median.....	21.9	22.4	22.4	22.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 982	143	143	132
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	46	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	35	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399.....	170	35	35	24
\$400 to \$499.....	296	26	26	26
\$500 to \$599.....	408	30	30	30
\$600 to \$749.....	498	12	12	12
\$750 to \$999.....	374	12	12	12
\$1,000 or more.....	137	23	23	23
No cash rent.....	18	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	610	527	527	552
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000.....	329	21	21	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	241	21	21	21
Not computed.....	71	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	256	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	28	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	26	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	184	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	44.4	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	619	76	76	76
Less than 20 percent.....	87	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent.....	123	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent.....	155	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	143	12	12	12
35 percent or more.....	105	24	24	24
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—
Median.....	28.1	24.1	24.1	24.1
\$35,000 or more.....	778	46	46	35
Less than 20 percent.....	589	46	46	35
20 to 24 percent.....	115	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	65	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	—	—	—
Median.....	16.1	13.3	13.3	13.6

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
Occupied housing units	21 058	439	439	319
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	469	14	14	8
1985 to 1988	1 414	69	69	54
1980 to 1984	1 095	27	27	11
1970 to 1979	2 926	85	85	47
1960 to 1969	2 917	43	43	29
1950 to 1959	3 289	48	48	39
1940 to 1949	2 858	40	40	34
1939 or earlier	6 090	113	113	97
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	854	4	4	4
1 bedroom	4 999	35	35	24
2 bedrooms	8 062	183	183	151
3 bedrooms	5 393	155	155	99
4 bedrooms	1 485	54	54	37
5 or more bedrooms	265	8	8	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	20 498	439	439	319
Source of water, public system or private company	20 500	373	373	304
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 054	369	369	304
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	439	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	435	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	11 571	84	84	72
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	888	10	10	10
Electricity	3 684	122	122	99
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 609	223	223	138
All other fuels	145	—	—	—
No fuel used	161	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	8 693	75	75	75
1	6 667	97	97	84
2	4 232	180	180	113
3 or more	1 466	87	87	47
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	4 212	253	253	153
1989 to March 1990	689	29	29	18
1985 to 1988	1 514	119	119	64
1980 to 1984	746	25	25	12
1970 to 1979	852	57	57	47
1969 or earlier	411	23	23	12
Renter-occupied housing units	16 846	186	186	166
1989 to March 1990	7 550	77	77	63
1985 to 1988	6 141	79	79	73
1980 to 1984	1 960	7	7	7
1970 to 1979	1 067	23	23	23
1969 or earlier	128	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	4 603	30	30	30
Householder 65 years and over	1 342	24	24	17
Owner-occupied housing units	287	20	20	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	212	4	4	4
No vehicle available	824	4	4	4
Complete plumbing facilities	20 619	439	439	319
1.00 or less persons per room	17 343	415	415	301
1.01 or more persons per room	3 276	24	24	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	439	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	298	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	141	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 099	56 371	56 371	59 253
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 422	27 467	27 467	25 348
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 591	42	42	36
Owner-occupied housing units	89	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7 502	42	42	36

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 906	177	177	77
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	2 575	157	157	64
Less than \$300	21	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	46	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	76	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	126	9	9	9
\$600 to \$799	259	11	11	—
\$800 to \$999	415	45	45	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499	964	66	66	35
\$1,500 to \$1,999	424	26	26	—
\$2,000 or more	244	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 172	1 094	1 094	1 037
Not mortgaged	331	20	20	13
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	133	20	20	13
\$300 to \$399	102	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	49	—	—	—
\$500 or more	41	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	320	262	262	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	185	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent	20	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	135	8	8	8
Not computed	10	—	—	—
Median	50,0+	37.5	37.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	361	26	26	—
Less than 20 percent	73	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	76	8	8	—
35 percent or more	176	11	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	34.7	33.8	33.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	690	36	36	18
Less than 20 percent	179	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	105	11	11	7
25 to 29 percent	113	20	20	6
30 to 34 percent	101	—	—	—
35 percent or more	192	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	27.7	25.5	25.5	22.9
\$50,000 or more	1 670	107	107	51
Less than 20 percent	755	41	41	30
20 to 24 percent	367	24	24	14
25 to 29 percent	222	19	19	7
30 to 34 percent	178	8	8	—
35 percent or more	148	15	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	21.1	22.6	22.6	18.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 762	186	186	166
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	233	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	2 336	28	28	28
\$200 to \$299	1 012	3	3	3
\$300 to \$399	1 479	38	38	38
\$400 to \$499	3 338	18	18	18
\$500 to \$599	3 237	26	26	26
\$600 to \$749	3 400	11	11	11
\$750 to \$999	1 325	32	32	20
\$1,000 or more	299	22	22	14
No cash rent	103	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	498	495	495	469
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	6 515	33	33	27
Less than 20 percent	177	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	333	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	516	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	281	3	3	3
35 percent or more	4 715	13	13	7
Not computed	493	—	—	—
Median	50,0+	29.7	29.7	28.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 603	44	44	44
Less than 20 percent	416	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	219	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	346	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	447	25	25	25
35 percent or more	2 149	10	10	10
Not computed	26	—	—	—
Median	38.7	32.6	32.6	32.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 687	55	55	55
Less than 20 percent	982	21	21	21
20 to 24 percent	853	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	904	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent	510	—	—	—
35 percent or more	420	20	20	20
Not computed	18	—	—	—
Median	25.0	27.3	27.3	27.3
\$35,000 or more	2 957	54	54	40
Less than 20 percent	2 093	32	32	29
20 to 24 percent	566	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	206	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent	53	14	14	11
35 percent or more	20	—	—	—
Not computed	19	—	—	—
Median	16.7	18.7	18.7	17.2

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
Occupied housing units	354 774	31 849	31 849	14 804
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	4 306	655	655	406
1985 to 1988	32 732	4 123	4 123	2 268
1980 to 1984	21 659	1 900	1 900	627
1970 to 1979	57 796	6 299	6 299	2 754
1960 to 1969	62 258	4 664	4 664	2 289
1950 to 1959	65 478	4 483	4 483	1 786
1940 to 1949	33 157	2 547	2 547	1 071
1939 or earlier	77 388	7 178	7 178	3 603
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	3 927	436	436	335
1 bedroom	43 465	4 437	4 437	2 937
2 bedrooms	99 141	9 259	9 259	4 930
3 bedrooms	142 832	12 714	12 714	5 189
4 bedrooms	54 695	4 318	4 318	1 174
5 or more bedrooms	10 714	685	685	239
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	353 723	31 752	31 752	14 723
Source of water, public system or private company	279 703	20 165	20 165	13 346
Sewage disposal, public sewer	269 168	20 971	20 971	13 265
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	748	62	62	17
Owner-occupied housing units	420	45	45	-
Renter-occupied housing units	328	17	17	17
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	99 262	3 704	3 704	2 455
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6 248	608	608	226
Electricity	47 027	6 366	6 366	3 476
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	193 309	20 103	20 103	8 397
All other fuels	8 530	1 037	1 037	226
No fuel used	398	31	31	24
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	24 739	1 864	1 864	1 272
1	108 352	9 693	9 693	5 457
2	151 045	13 748	13 748	5 918
3 or more	70 638	6 544	6 544	2 157
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	249 097	21 583	21 583	7 895
1989 to March 1990	15 972	1 510	1 510	616
1985 to 1988	63 740	5 768	5 768	2 246
1980 to 1984	32 679	2 895	2 895	871
1970 to 1979	54 645	4 721	4 721	1 437
1969 or earlier	82 061	6 689	6 689	2 725
Renter-occupied housing units	105 677	10 266	10 266	6 909
1989 to March 1990	35 307	3 940	3 940	2 924
1985 to 1988	38 894	3 786	3 786	2 325
1980 to 1984	14 143	1 265	1 265	874
1970 to 1979	11 090	877	877	550
1969 or earlier	6 243	398	398	236
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	4 226	342	342	213
Householder 65 years and over	84 518	6 453	6 453	3 062
Owner-occupied housing units	60 846	4 584	4 584	1 989
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	193	6	6	-
No telephone in unit	723	68	68	29
No vehicle available	16 457	1 210	1 210	783
Complete plumbing facilities	354 026	31 787	31 787	14 787
1.00 or less persons per room	351 153	31 507	31 507	14 634
1.01 or more persons per room	2 873	280	280	153
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	748	62	62	17
1.00 or less persons per room	689	62	62	17
1.01 or more persons per room	59	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 607	56 232	56 232	53 245
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 861	32 970	32 970	32 187
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15 367	1 215	1 215	752
Owner-occupied housing units	5 262	388	388	135
Renter-occupied housing units	10 105	827	827	617

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Middletown, CT PMSA	Middlesex County (pt.)	
			Total	Middletown city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	207 928	17 523	17 523	6 041
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage.....	143 787	12 562	12 562	3 967
Less than \$300.....	1 032	120	120	15
\$300 to \$399.....	4 134	277	277	89
\$400 to \$499.....	8 353	773	773	304
\$500 to \$599.....	10 562	936	936	265
\$600 to \$799.....	20 403	1 953	1 953	730
\$800 to \$999.....	22 521	2 045	2 045	688
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	47 613	4 354	4 354	1 404
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18 899	1 547	1 547	402
\$2,000 or more.....	10 270	557	557	70
Median (dollars).....	1 045	1 019	1 019	963
Not mortgaged.....	64 141	4 961	4 961	2 074
Less than \$100.....	216	27	27	18
\$100 to \$199.....	3 181	335	335	176
\$200 to \$299.....	22 440	2 021	2 021	885
\$300 to \$399.....	23 744	1 774	1 774	693
\$400 to \$499.....	9 209	541	541	222
\$500 or more.....	5 351	263	263	80
Median (dollars).....	322	304	304	295
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000.....	22 825	1 831	1 831	755
Less than 20 percent.....	3 423	322	322	167
20 to 24 percent.....	3 480	233	233	107
25 to 29 percent.....	3 010	284	284	113
30 to 34 percent.....	2 287	175	175	80
35 percent or more.....	9 996	793	793	288
Not computed.....	629	24	24	—
Median.....	32.6	31.8	31.8	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	31 522	2 598	2 598	933
Less than 20 percent.....	15 974	1 346	1 346	521
20 to 24 percent.....	3 513	282	282	87
25 to 29 percent.....	2 426	175	175	40
30 to 34 percent.....	2 098	194	194	65
35 percent or more.....	7 511	601	601	220
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.8	19.5	19.5	18.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41 395	3 616	3 616	1 376
Less than 20 percent.....	19 068	1 526	1 526	586
20 to 24 percent.....	4 740	478	478	173
25 to 29 percent.....	5 543	478	478	228
30 to 34 percent.....	4 810	449	449	193
35 percent or more.....	7 227	685	685	196
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—
Median.....	21.7	22.9	22.9	22.9
\$50,000 or more.....	112 186	9 478	9 478	2 977
Less than 20 percent.....	70 641	5 717	5 717	1 966
20 to 24 percent.....	17 518	1 765	1 765	492
25 to 29 percent.....	12 598	1 035	1 035	314
30 to 34 percent.....	6 440	598	598	138
35 percent or more.....	4 952	355	355	59
Not computed.....	37	8	8	8
Median.....	16.2	16.9	16.9	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	104 760	10 107	10 107	6 861
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100.....	750	72	72	46
\$100 to \$199.....	5 480	493	493	313
\$200 to \$299.....	5 319	507	507	352
\$300 to \$399.....	8 134	1 273	1 273	1 036
\$400 to \$499.....	13 171	1 078	1 078	728
\$500 to \$599.....	18 439	1 456	1 456	1 057
\$600 to \$749.....	25 909	2 280	2 280	1 481
\$750 to \$999.....	17 372	1 869	1 869	1 268
\$1,000 or more.....	6 935	750	750	414
No cash rent.....	3 251	329	329	166
Median (dollars).....	597	601	601	584
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000.....	16 267	1 386	1 386	992
Less than 20 percent.....	493	75	75	49
20 to 24 percent.....	1 158	71	71	42
25 to 29 percent.....	2 221	192	192	135
30 to 34 percent.....	1 060	101	101	53
35 percent or more.....	9 663	795	795	629
Not computed.....	1 672	152	152	84
Median.....	50.0+	49.7	49.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	17 388	1 585	1 585	1 096
Less than 20 percent.....	913	81	81	54
20 to 24 percent.....	1 234	153	153	124
25 to 29 percent.....	2 010	257	257	157
30 to 34 percent.....	2 104	165	165	113
35 percent or more.....	10 401	862	862	603
Not computed.....	726	67	67	45
Median.....	40.6	38.4	38.4	37.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	30 620	3 087	3 087	2 105
Less than 20 percent.....	5 203	550	550	413
20 to 24 percent.....	7 207	692	692	490
25 to 29 percent.....	6 935	730	730	499
30 to 34 percent.....	4 973	410	410	271
35 percent or more.....	5 440	614	614	396
Not computed.....	862	91	91	36
Median.....	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.3
\$35,000 or more.....	40 485	4 049	4 049	2 668
Less than 20 percent.....	26 853	2 634	2 634	1 800
20 to 24 percent.....	8 190	817	817	528
25 to 29 percent.....	2 729	383	383	221
30 to 34 percent.....	1 263	90	90	60
35 percent or more.....	457	42	42	16
Not computed.....	993	83	83	43
Median.....	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA -----	1 085 837	13.5	434 791	13.6	MIDDLETOWN CITY, MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Con.				
Middletown, CT PMSA -----	90 320	13.4	36 798	13.6	Tract 5418 -----	693	13.3	11	27.3
MIDDLESEX COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 5419 -----	5 725	11.5	2 212	11.3
Total -----	90 320	13.4	36 798	13.6	Tract 5420 -----	4 437	14.1	1 852	15.0
Middletown city -----	42 762	12.7	18 102	13.1	Tract 5421 -----	3 343	15.7	1 275	16.0
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY					Tract 5422 -----	1 661	13.4	646	14.4
Tract 5414 -----	6 659	10.8	2 806	11.2	Tract 5602 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 5602 -----	4 053	14.8	1 601	14.8	Tract 5801 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 5801 -----	3 909	15.5	1 581	14.9	REMAINDER OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY				
MIDDLETOWN CITY, MIDDLESEX COUNTY					Tract 5414 (pt.) -----	16	—	6	—
Tract 5411 -----	2 704	13.4	1 257	14.1	Tract 5501 -----	5 017	12.0	2 201	11.5
Tract 5412 -----	4 185	14.7	1 857	15.3	Tract 5502 -----	5 411	15.0	2 004	15.4
Tract 5413 -----	5 580	10.1	3 254	10.6	Tract 5601 -----	4 365	15.4	1 688	15.3
Tract 5414 (pt.) -----	6 643	10.8	2 800	11.2	Tract 5602 (pt.) -----	4 053	14.8	1 601	14.8
Tract 5415 -----	2 887	13.6	666	14.4	Tract 5701 -----	3 789	15.4	1 873	15.5
Tract 5416 -----	2 689	12.8	1 336	13.8	Tract 5702 -----	2 899	16.3	1 114	16.2
Tract 5417 -----	2 215	14.0	936	15.2	Tract 5703 -----	5 598	11.1	2 103	11.4
					Tract 5801 (pt.) -----	3 909	15.5	1 581	14.9
					Tract 5851 -----	5 732	15.7	1 927	15.5
					Tract 5901 -----	6 769	11.5	2 598	12.1



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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Water Area (See Area Measurement)	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

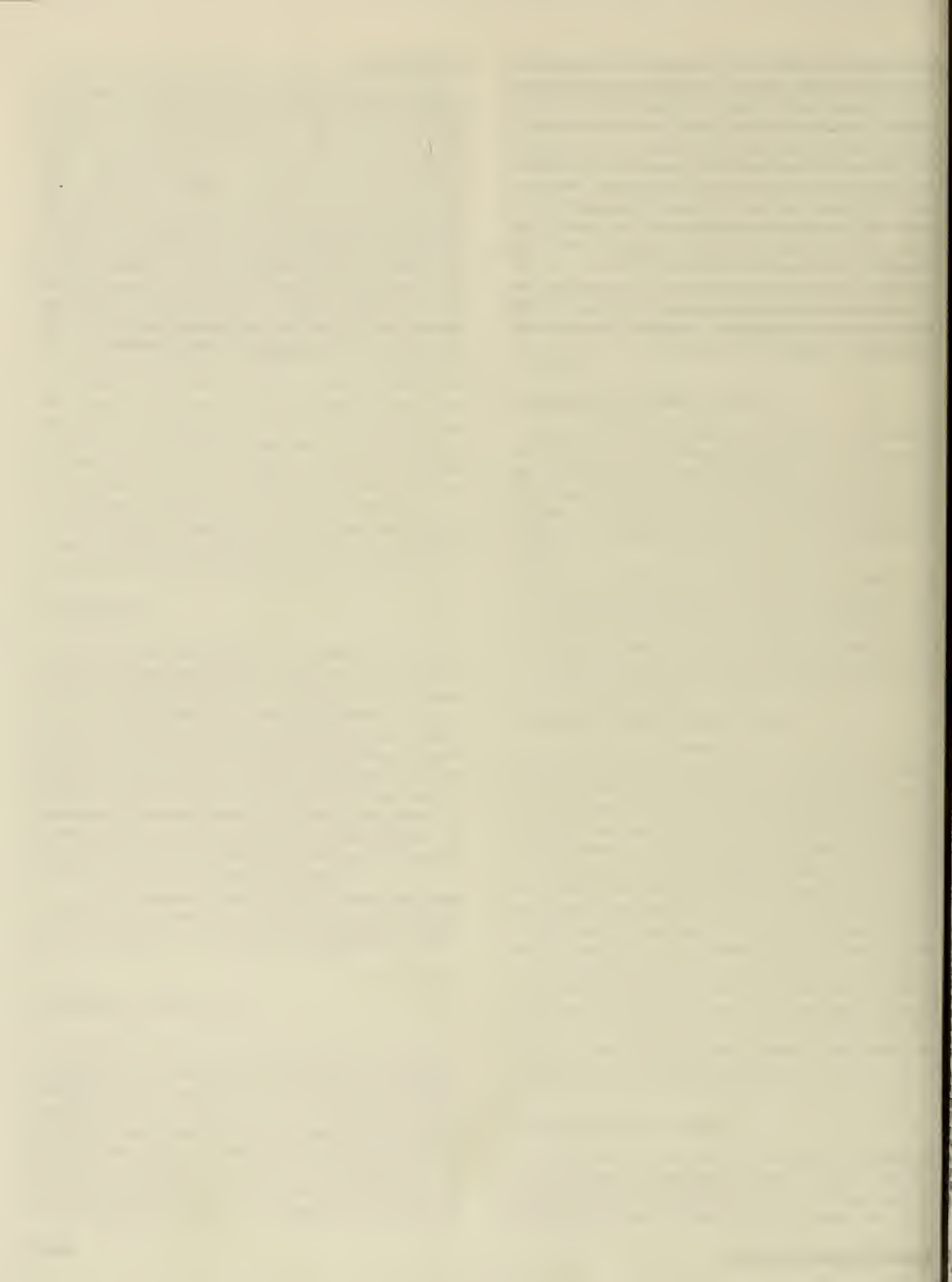
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as noninstitutional group quarters)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes.

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

121-140

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

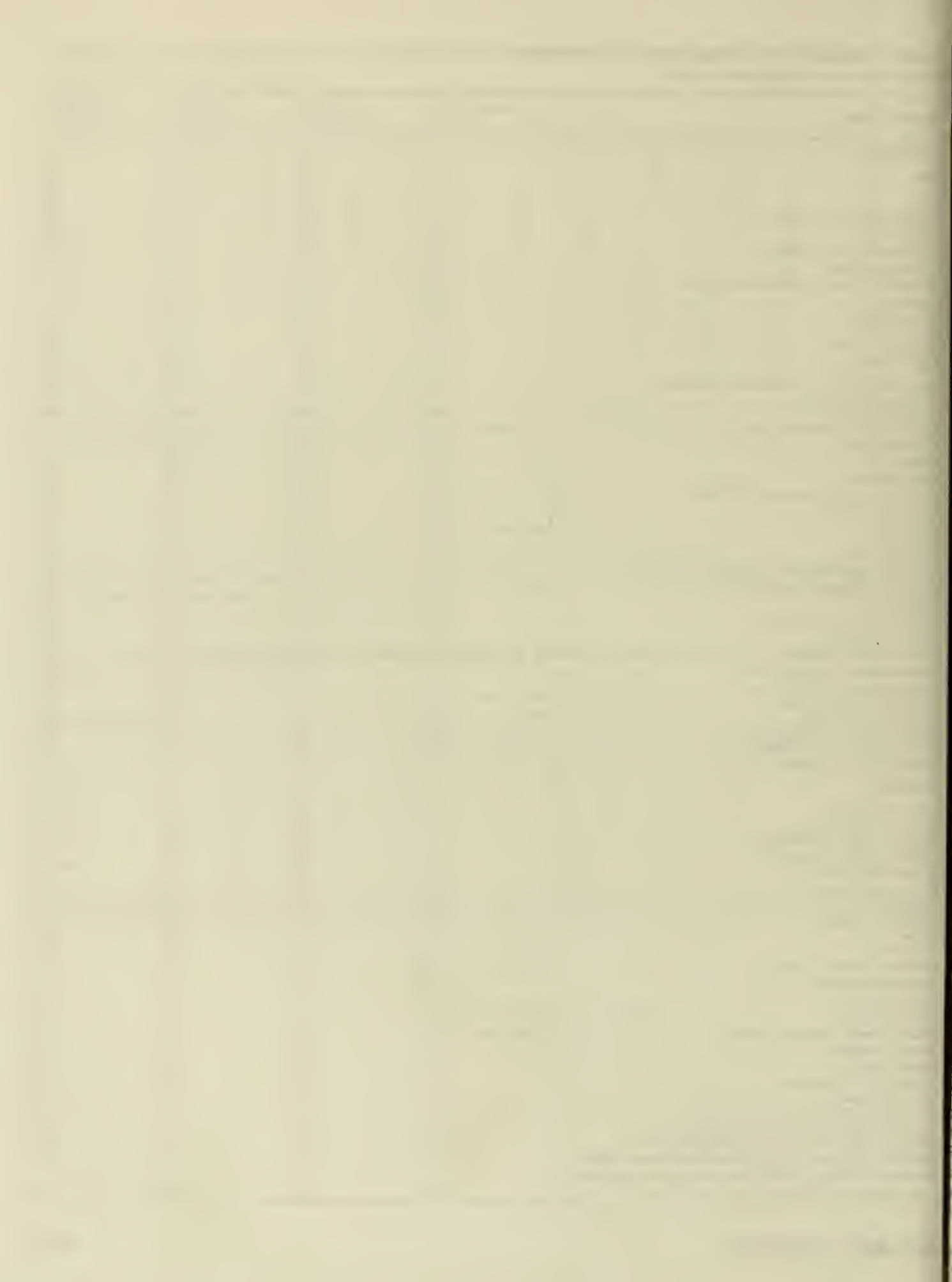
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Connecticut

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.6
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

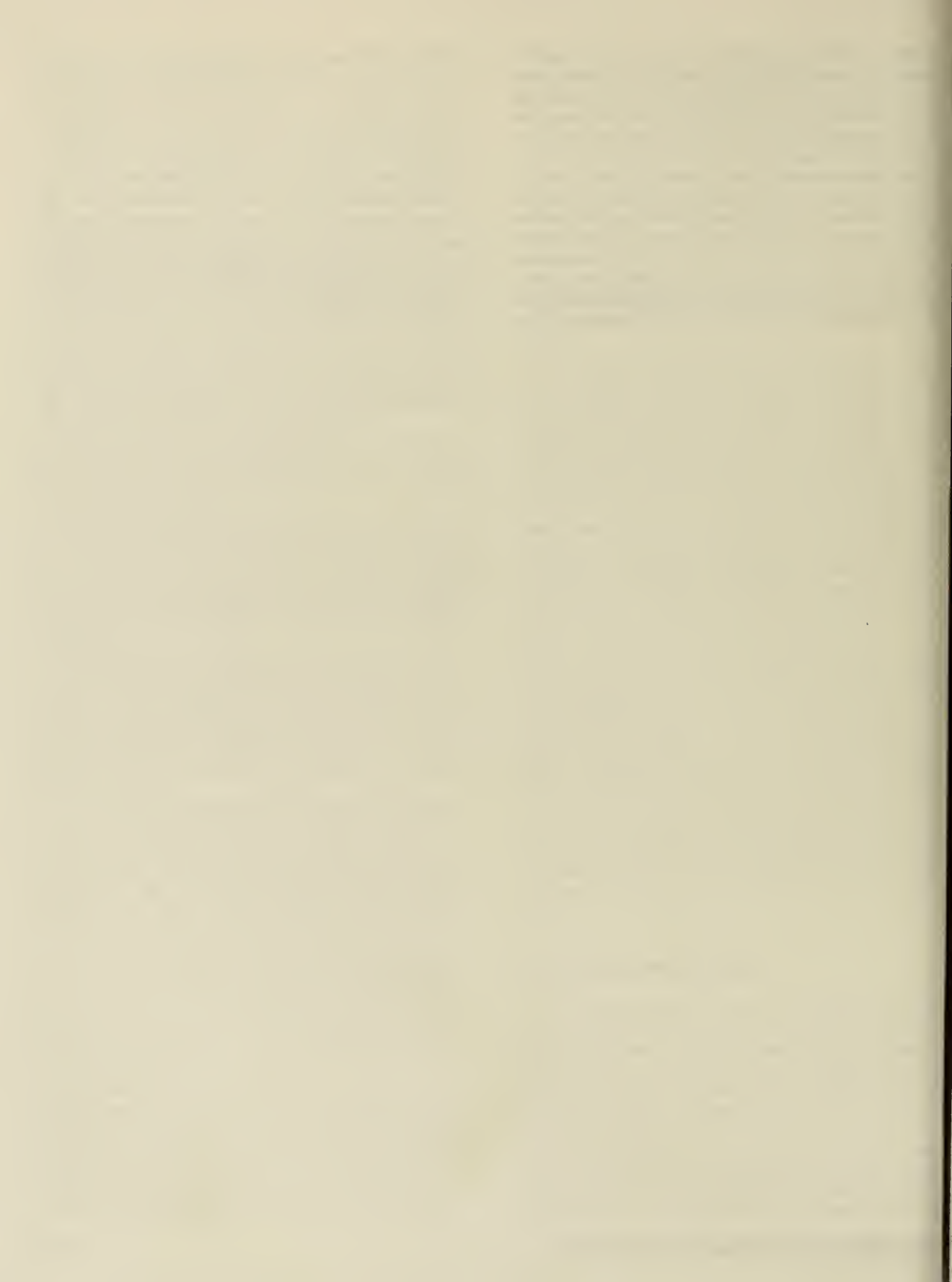
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 8 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 8 1 0 10
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments. and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name			First name	
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name _____

First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a **RELATIVE** of Person 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister

☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ☐ Father/mother ☐ Grandchild ☐ Other relative

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

If **NOT RELATED** to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Black or Negro

☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)

☐ Eskimo ☐ Aleut

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese

☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan

☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API

☐ Other race (Print race)

a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____

☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____

☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
- ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
- ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS** OR IS **BUYING** this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
- ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
- ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
- ☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
- ☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
- ☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
- ☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
- ☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
- ☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
- ☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
- ☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
- ☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
- ☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
- ☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
- ☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12		
	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24		
		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1		
	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers	<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6		
	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> JIC 2		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	<input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov.		
		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

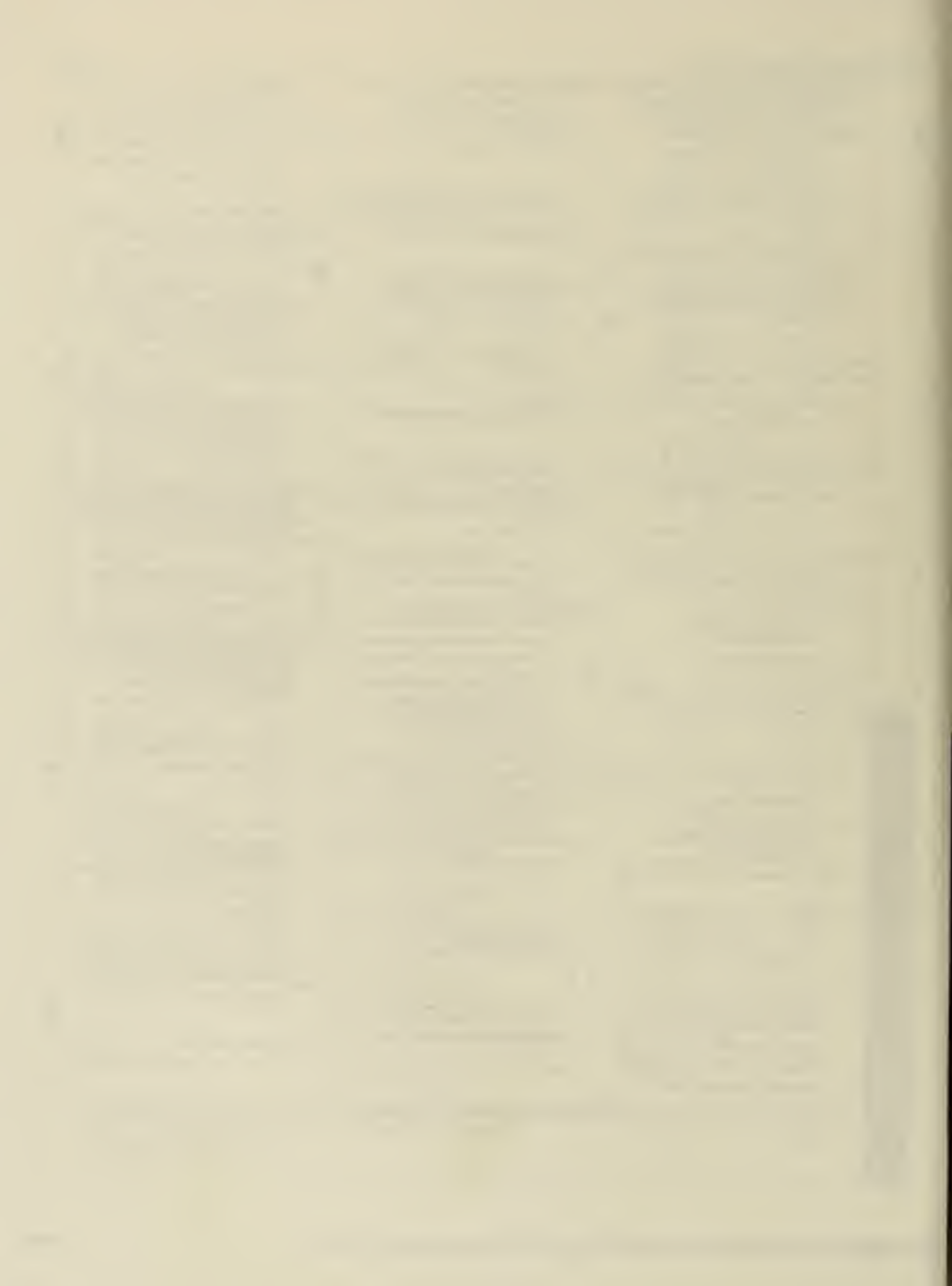
\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other method </div> </div> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </div> </div>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) </div> </div>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> None OR </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </div> </div> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Minutes — Skip to 28</div> </div>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>31. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </div> </div> <p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </div> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Weeks</div> </div> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Hours</div> </div>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </div> </div> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </div> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </div> </div> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;"> Go to 28 </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> Skip to 32 </div> </div>	<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
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Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

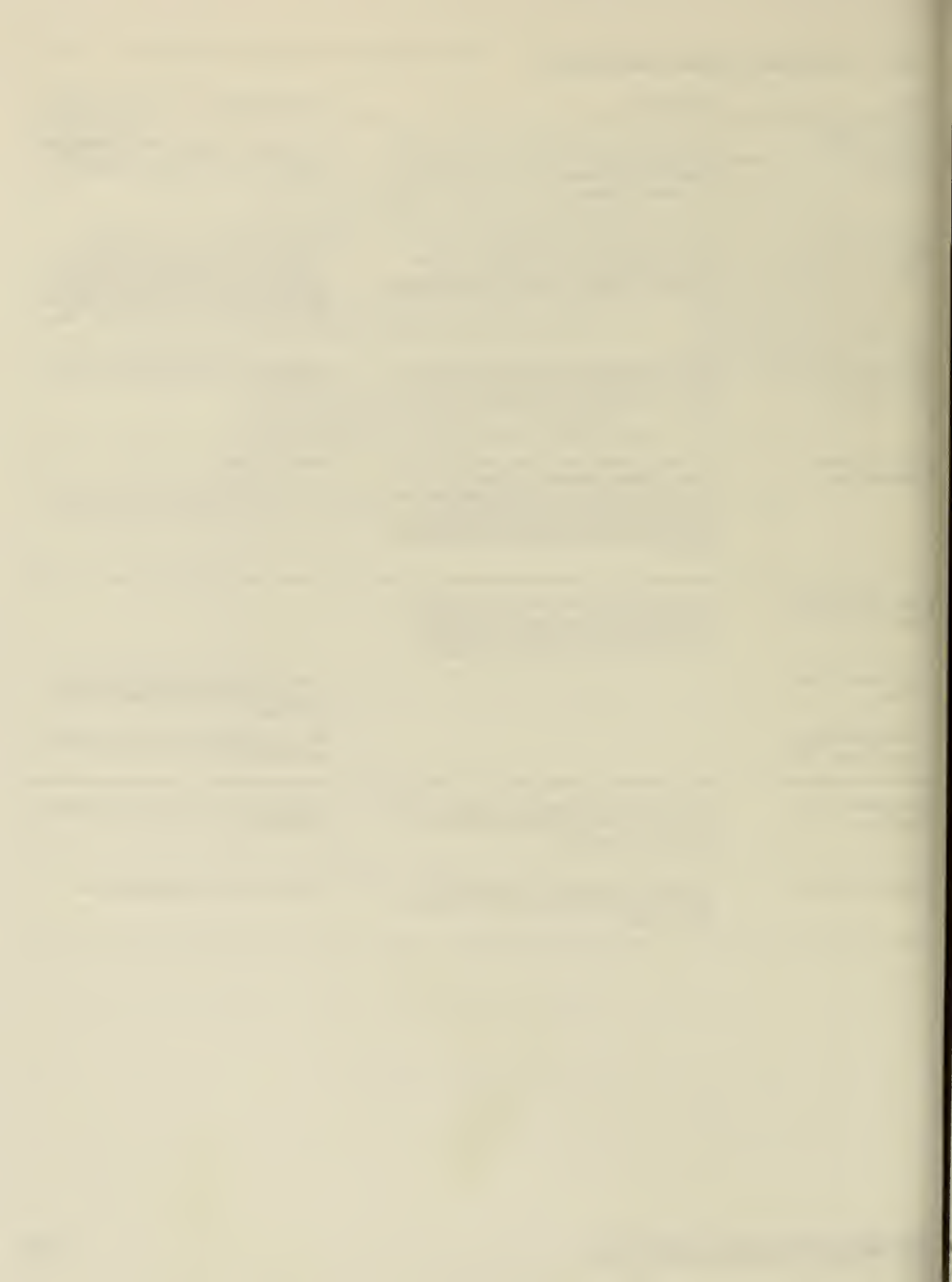
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

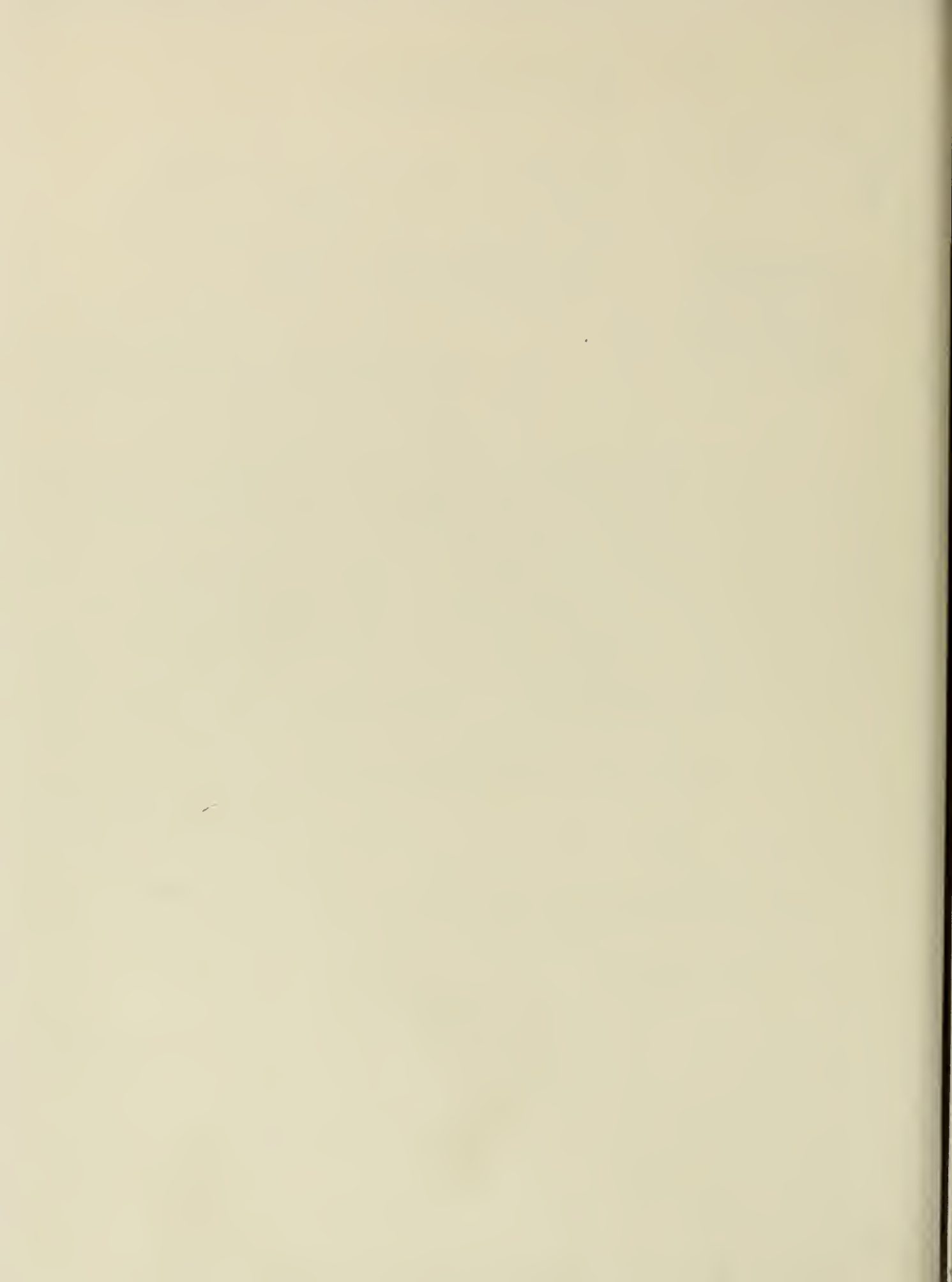
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



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